The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 54. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM WASHINGON.

The Case of Secretary Belknap.

HIS RESIGNATION TENDERED AND ACCEPTED.

Resolutions for His Impeachment.

HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

The Testimony Taken Before a Congressional Committee.

HOW A POST TRADERSHIP WAS PURCHASED.

Statement by Caleb P. Marsh.

$20,000 THE AMOUNT OF THE BRIBERY.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

SENATE.

The Bankrupt Law.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition of merchants and business men of Pittsburgh in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt law. Referred.

Similar petitions were presented by Mr. LOGAN from business men of Peoria, and by Mr. RANDOLPH also. Referred.

The Pinchback Case.

At the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of unfinished business, the resolution for the admission of Pinchback, was resumed, Mr. EDMUNDS, who was entitled to the floor, said he was not well, and could not go on with his remarks. He therefore asked that the Pinchback matter be laid over, with the understanding that it come up as unfinished business to-morrow. Agreed to.

Bills Passed.

A joint resolution in regard to the Centennial celebration, which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, was agreed to.

The Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Silver Coin.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appriating $163,000 to provide for engraving, printing and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver coin of the denominations of ten, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cents in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, and to provide for such redemption until the whole amount of fractional cuerency is redeemed. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Timber Culture.

Mr. SAYLER reported a bill to amend the act of March, 1874, to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies. Passed.

The Case of Secretary Belknap.

Mr. CLYMER presented resolutions of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, for high crimes and misdemeanor in office.

In the midst of great excitement and with unusual stillness in the House, Mr. CLYMER rose, and said: I ask permission of the House to make a report from the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department of so grave importance that I am quite certain that when it is heard this House will agree that I am justified in asking that permission at this time.

Permission was given, and Mr. CLYMER, taking his position at the Clerk's desk, read the following report:

The Committee's Report.

The committee found, at the very threshhold of its investigation, such unquestioned evidence of malfeasance of General Wm. W. Belknap, then Secretary of War, that they found it their duty to lay the same before the House. They further report that this day, at 11 o'clock, a letter of the President of the United States was presented to the committee, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, together with a copy of his letter of resignation, which, the President informed the committee, was accepted about 10:20 this morning. They, therefore, unanimously report and demand that said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be dealt with according to the law of the land, and to that end submit herewith the testimony in the case taken, together with several statements and exhibits thereto attached, and also a report of the proceedings of the committee had during the investigation of this subject, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That the testimony in the case of Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instuctions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of said Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed and instructed to proceed immediately to the bar of the Senate, and there impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, in the name of the people of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanor when in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the Senate to take such order in the premises as they deem appropriate.

Mr. CLYMER then proceeded to read the testimony of Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday before the committee, showing that he had paid Secretary Belknap about $20,000 in consideration of his appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory. The reading was listened to with intense interest by the members of the House and by a large audience in the galleries. In the more pathetic portions of the narrative Mr. Clymer was frequently forced, by his feelings, to pause until his voice recovered from its tremulousness and himself from his agitation. At the close of the reading, and after many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk the better to hear the testimony and accompanying statements, had returned to their proper seats, Mr. CLYMER, who had also gone to his seat, again rose and said with great emotion:

Mr. Speaker—I would not, if I could, and I could not in my present condition if I would, add anything to the facts just reported to the House. Another occasion may be afforded to do so. They are so plain that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes such as there is no parallel for in our own history or in that of any country that I know of in this hour. If one sentiment of pity or word of sympathy could find utterance from me, it would be because I feel that the action of the late Secretary of War is but the proper outgrowth and the true exponent of corruption, extravagance, and the misgovernment that have cursed this land for years past. That being my own reflection, I will discharge my duties to myself and to this House by demanding the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. KASSON appealed to Mr. Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question on a matter of so grave importance.

Mr. CLYMER regretted that he could not oblige his friend (several Democratic members—"Yes, yes"), and for the reason that his colleagues on the committee desired to be heard after the previous question was seconded.

Mr. KASSON—Allow me to say that there will not be the slightest opposition to their being all heard.

Mr. CLYMER—I decline to yield and demand the previous question.

Mr. KASSON—Does the gentleman expect the House to-night, after 5 o'clock, and without this report being printed, to vote on the resolutions when even the impeachability of the officer at present is a point to be considered by the House.

Mr. CLYMER—After the previous question has been ordered I will yield half the hour to members of the committee who are on the other side of the House.

After some further discussion the previous question was seconded, and Mr. CLYMER yielded the floor to his colleague on the committee, Mr. Robbins.

Mr. ROBBINS pleaded his mental and physical exhaustion from his continuous service on the committee as a reason why he spoke of the report as presenting a case of great shame and disgrace to all American citizens. As to the question of the impeachability of an officer who had resigned he was not prepared to speak worthily, except to suggest that it could not be that an officer who was being investigated, and who had been found by evidence to be a criminal, could flee from justice. He alluded to what he called the unseemly acceptance of Secretary Belknap's resignation, and referred to the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Francis Bacon, both of whom had been impeached after they had ceased to hold offices in which they committed crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. BASS, another member of the Committee, questioned the statement of the chairman (Mr. Clymer) as to this case having no parallel, and said that he would not have to leave his own borders in order to find not only a parallel for it, but that he could find cases compared with which this case was as white as is the driven snow. He admitted that the mere statement of this case as presented by the testimony was sufficient to justify every member to vote for the resolutions presented.

Mr. LAMAR inquired from Mr. Bass his opinion as to the impeachability of a resigned officer.

Mr. BASS replied that English authorities seemed to maintain the jurisdiction of impeachment in such cases, but that in this country it was an unadjudicated question, and one that was not free from doubt. But his own best judgment was in favor of the right to impeach, and to let the question be adjudicated by the Senate.

Mr. HOAR (Mass.), in reference to a casual remark of some members as to this being a political question, entirely disclaimed and repudiated such an idea. On the point of the impeachability of a person not in office, he referred to the case of Whittemore, of South Carolina, in which the House had determined that a formal and actual renunciation of an office terminated the office, and that any American citizen could lay down an office held by him without any acceptance of his resignation. Judge Story had laid down the doctrine that it could not be done in England, but there any citizen could be impeached, and therefore the English cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Bacon did not apply in America. No man could be impeached but a civil officer, and when he ceased to be a civil officer he ceased to be within the literal description of the Constitution. In this country the only judgment that could be rendered in an impeachment case was removal from office and future disqualification from holding office. But by the statutes a person guilty of such offences could be indicted, tried and sentenced by the Criminal Court of the country. He protested against hot haste in this matter without showing the testimony printed. He thought such taste unworthy this grave question, and if he stood alone he would still stand here to say so.

Mr. BLACKBURN, another member of the committee, expressed his satisfaction that the report which had been read by his colleague (Clymer) showed to the world that nothing had been left undone by the committee to shield and shelter from dishonor every person except the one whom it was the duty of the committee to investigate and report upon. He would not consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts should make this a political or partisan question. He would not consent that this side of the House should be placed in the position of defenders. It was a question which addressed itself alike to every member of the House. He regarded the case as an unprecedented one in more respects than one. The action of the President in accepting Secretary Belknap's resignation under the circumstances was unprecedented, and this was the first instance in the history of the country where any man claiming manhood and holding an exalted station had sought to shelter himself from legitimate investigation by interposing the dishonor of a wife. [Sensation.] Passing to the question of

The Impeachability of Mr. Belknap.

he suggested that the question, as Judge Story had intimated, might properly be left to a decision of the Senate. On such a state of facts would the House be asked to shrink from the performance of its duty because there might be a mist or shadow of a doubt on that point? The House could not do so. It would not be admissable. He quoted from the impeachment case of Lord Bacon, in which it was stated when the Lord Chancellor sought to save himself by the resignation of his high office the attempt was vain, as the King did not and could not interpose. Was the House to be told that a man in power at the other end of the avenue was able to rob an American Congress of a right and power which the King of Great Britian could not take from Parliament? [Sensation and applause.] It used to be the theory that a King could do no wrong, but no man had ever been found bold enough in this country to say that the President could no wrong. If the man who had uttered the memorable sentence,

"Let no Guilty Man Escape."

held it in his power to rob an American Congress of its right to inflict punishment or pronounce censure on a publicly convicted criminal, where was the barrier to be found beneath whose shield the liberty of the people could rest secure?

Mr. Hoar—Does the gentleman say that Congress has the power to punish any man in this country?

Mr. BLACKBURN—I will not submit to interruption. I am the last man who would introduce one atom of politics in this discussion. It is not admissable here. The Republican members of the committee were as earnest and honest in the prosecution of this inquiry and in the preparation of this report as the members representing the majority of this House. We have seen no difference in the committee room. I appeal to the members of the House that there shall be no difference manifested here. If fraud has been perpetrated, if criminality exists, if corruption has been proved, let the representatives of the people in this House so declare it, and send the issue to the court where it may finally be tried, and if we are unable to punish where guilt is almost openly confessed, let the responsibility for that failure rest on other shoulders than ours.

Mr. DANFORTH, another member of the committee, expressed it as his judgment that the acceptance of Belknap's resignation in no manner changed the position of that officer to the country. He disagreed, however, with the statement of the Chairman (Clymer) that the conduct of this officer was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles of the party in power, and he expressed the hope that there would not be a single vote on the Republican side of the House against the resolutions.

Mr. KASSON said that a few years ago there had gone from his State a young, well educated and gallant gentlemen to fight the battles of his country. He had gone through the war, and the President had afterwards called him to a seat in his Cabinet, placing him at the head of that army of which he had been a humble but somewhat distinguished member. This morning, for the first time, the delegation from Iowa heard that that gentleman, who had been so much respected in his own State, and so much honored by the nation, had been found guilty of receiving compensation for some act of official duty, and that compensation had been continuous. The House would judge of the emotion with which the members from that State had listened to the reading of the evidence. He had never heard anything read with greater interest than that report, and when at the close of the reading he had made an appeal to his friend from Pennsylvania (Clymer), not for himself alone, but for his colleagues, whose pride and honor were so touched by the character of the report, for a moment's delay, that they might find whether there might not be in evidence one extenuating circumstance, he had been met by a demand for the previous question. He did not desire to claim any exemption for Belknap from all the penalties to which his acts entitle him, but he found the most painful feature disclosed by the evidence to be the fact that not one word of it touched the officer in question until death, which broke a heart, had occurred. [Sensation.] Was he to be blamed that he and his colleagues wanted a night to ascertain the extent of that officer's guilt by reading the evidence in point? Was he to be blamed that when he found the most delicate relations in human life involved in this proceeding, a relation so delicate that he dared not allude to it in detail, he asked an opportunity to consider whether there was anything to be said in extenuation of so high and so great a misdemeanor? But it was too late to go back to that now. He and his colleagues has been refused that opportunity, and now he only asked the attention of the House to the question whether the House did not need more time to ascertain whether this officer was impeachable. After quoting from Judge Story on this point he argued that the power of Congress was limited by the constitution, and that if Mr. Belknap be impeached the Senate would not execute the constitutional provision which declares that he shall be removed from office. If he were liable to impeachment, let it be understood that they all, without exception, are for impeachment; but if the House was establishing a precedent which did not rest on the constitution, and which was dangerous for the future, he thought it right that the House should pause and consider by a report from its Judiciary Committee the question of its right to make this impeachment. If the House could impeach a man not in office, it might go back and impeach Jefferson Davis and John B. Floyd for conspiracy.

Mr. ROBBINS suggested that there was a great difference between a conviction or impeachment and a conviction or indictment. In the latter case a man might be pardoned by the executive, but in the former case it could not be. As to the suggestion as to the impeachment of Jefferson Davis, he replied that it had been decided that a Senator could not be impeached, not being an officer of the United States.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as a committee to notify the Senate of the action of the House Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danforth, these members composing the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department making the report.

Mr. CLYMER, after submitting the unanimous report of the committee, read the following

Testimony and Accompaniments.

TUESDAY, February 29, 1876. — The committee met at 10:30 A. M. Present --Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn and Robbins. Caleb P. Marsh, one of the witnesses ordered to be subpœnaed by the committee, being present, was duly sworn according to law.

Question by the Chairman—Where do you reside?

Answer—I reside at 30 west Fifty-seventh street, New York; have resided in New York about eight years.

Question by the Chairman—Were you or not appointed or tendered an appointment as post trader at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, in the fall of 1870, by the Secretary of War? If so, under what circumstances was said appointment secured to you. State also if you were commissioned by the Secretary as such post trader, or if not, who was commissioned, and if any other person than yourself was so commissioned, give his name, the reasons why he was commissioned. If any agreement was made between you and the appointee, state it, or produce it if in writing, and was such agreement made with the knowledge of the Secretary of War, and state the circumstances connected with the making of that agreement, and all transactions in detail thereunder, fully and particularly, as if you were specially interrogated in regard to the several transactions, and so fully as to save the necessity of repeated interrogataries.

Statement of Marsh.

In reply to your question I would state that in the summer of 1870, myself and wife spent some weeks at Long Branch, and on our return to New York Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers, by our invitation, came for a visit to our house. Mrs. Belknap was ill during this visit, some three or four weeks, and I suppose in consequence of our kindness to her she felt under some obligations, for she asked me one day, in the course of a conversation, why I did not apply for a post tradership on the frontier. I asked what they were, and was told that many of them were very lucrative offices or positions, the gift of the Secretary of War, and that if I wanted one she would ask the Secretary for one. Upon my replying that I thought such offices belonged to disabled soldiers, and besides that I was without political influence, she answered that politicians got such places, etc., etc. I do not remember saying that if I had a valuable post of that kind that I would remember her, but I do remember her saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be careful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him $10,000 for a tradership of this kind, and he told him if he did not leave the office he would kick him down stairs." Remembering, as I do, this story, I presume the antecedent statement to be correct. Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Bowers returned to Washington, and a few weeks thereafter Mrs. Belknap sent me word to come over. I did so. She then told me that the post tradership at Ft. Sill was vacant, that it was a valuable post, as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War to agree to give it to me. At all events I called upon the Secretary of War, and as near as I can remember, made application for this position, in a regular printed fom. The Secretary said he would appoint me if I could bring proper letters of recommendation, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Belknap or the Secretary told me that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair to turn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase, if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of western post traders, who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of War, promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a bonus of a certain portion of the profits, if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally agreed upon fifteen thousand dollars per year. Evans and myself went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted, a paper marked A. During our trip over, however, Evans saw something in the *Army and Navy Journal* which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and he had offered too large a sum, and before the contract was drawn it was reduced by agreement to $12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remittance came to me, say probably in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mrs. Belknap, either, I presume, by certificate of deposit or bank notes, by express. Being in Washington at a funeral some weeks after that, I had a conversation with Mrs. Bowers to the following purport, as far as I can now remember. But I must say that just here my memory is exceedingly indistinct, and I judge in part perhaps from what followed as to the details of the conversation. I went up stairs into the nursery with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her: "This child will have money coming to it before a great while." She said: "Yes." The mother gave the child to me, and told me that "the money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said "All right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the father ought to be consulted. I say it seems so, and yet I can give no reason for it, for as far as I knew, the father knew nothing of any money transactions between the mother and myself. I have a faint recollection of a remark of Mrs. Bowers that if I sent the money to the father, that it belonged to her, and that she would get it any way. I certainly had some understanding then or subsequently with her or him, for when the next payment came due, and was paid, I sent one-half thereof to the Secretary of War, and have continued substantially from that day forward to the present time to do the same. About, I should say, one and one-half to two years after the commencement of these payments, I reduced the amount to to $6,000 per annum. The reason of this reduction was partly because of the combined complaints on the part of Evans and his partner, and partly, so far as I now remember, in consequence of an article in the newspapers about that time reflecting on the injustice done to the soldiers at this fort caused by exorbitant charges made necessary on the part of the trader by reason of the payment of this bonus.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the above is a true statement of all the facts in the case, and as complete as I can remember occurrences of so many years ago.

How the Money was Sent.

Question by the Chairman—State how the payments were made to the Secretary of War subsequent to the funeral of his then wife, which you attended in Washington in December, 1870, whether in cash, by check, draft, certificate of deposit, bonds or by express, or otherwise.

Answer—The money was sent, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War, sometimes in bank notes by the Adams' Express, and I think on one or more occasions by certificates of deposit on the National Bank of America in New York. Since I have paid him in New York in person, except the first payment in the fall of 1870 and the last in December, 1872. All were made to the Secretary in the modes I have stated, unless perhaps on one or two occasions, at his instance, I bought a Government bond with the moneys in my hand arising from the contract with Evans, which I either sent or handed to him.

Question by Mr. Blackburn—Can you state the sum in the aggregate received by you under the contract with Evans, and what portion thereof you have paid to the Secretary of War, including the first and last payments which you have stated were not paid to him?

Answer—I have no memorandum whatever on which to make an answer. It is a very simple conclusion. The first payment to me by Evans was made in the fall of 1870 at the rate of $12,000 a year. He paid at that rate about a year and a half or two years, and since then at the rate of $6,000 a year. It would aggregate about $40,000, one half of which I have disposed of as above stated.

Question by the Chairman—Did you receive letters from the Secretary of War acknowledging the receipts of the sums forwarded to him in the manner you have stated, or did he acknowledge the receipt of the same in any way?

Answer—Usually when I sent money by express I would send him the receipt of the company, which he would either return, marked "O K," or otherwise acknowledge the receipt of the same. Some times I paid to him in person in New York, when no receipt was necessary. I have not preserved any receipts or letters when sent by express. I always deposited the money personally, and took a receipt for it.

Question by the Chairman—Have you at any time had any conversation with the Secretary of War regarding the post tradership at Fort Sill, or have you corresponded with him regarding the same?

Answer—Oh, frequently. I have forwarded requests to the Secretary made to me by Evans, wishing privileges about the fort, such as to sell liquor, &c. I don't remember what action was taken upon them. They were not returned to me, as far as I know. Evans corresponded regarding affairs at Fort Sill through me with the Secretary of War. I never heard of any other man.

Question by the Chairman—Was the contract between you and Evans ever a subject of conversation between you and the Secretary of War?

Answer—It never was as I remember except in one instance, but am not positive—yet it seems to me when the article in the newspapers regarding affairs at Fort Sill, probably in 1872, about the time the reduction was made in the payments from $12,000 to $6,000 appeared. The next time I saw the Secretary of War he asked me if I had a contract with Evans. I told him I had. I never showed it to him or any one else until I produced it here.

Question by the Chairman—After receiving the telegraph subpœna from the Sergeant-at-Arms to appear before this committee, which was on Monday, the 21st of this month, did you come to Washington, and if so, had you an interview with the Secretary of War, and when and where?

Answer—I came to Washington on Wednesday, the 23d of this month. I went to the house of the Secretary of War on said Wednesday night and returned on Thursday morning. I showed him the telegraphic subpoena, and asked him what it meant. He said he supposed it was to state before the committee what I knew about the transactions together. I said I did not like to appear, because I thought my testimony would be damaging to or would implicate him, or give him trouble. He said he thought not, and advised me to stay and meet the committee. During that evening my conversation was chiefly with his wife, he being present part of the time and understanding the general tenor of our conversation. She suggested that I could make a statement which would satisfy the committee and exculpate the Secretary. She wanted me to go before the committee and represent that she and I had business transactions together for many years, and that all this money I had sent to the Secretary was money that she had from time to time deposited with me as a kind of banker, and that she had instructed me to send it to the Secretary for her. I dined there and spent the evening, and staid all night, retiring about 12 o'clock. The evening was devoted to discussing this matter. I told her that her statement would not hold water before the committee, and even if it would, I could not make it at the same time. I was so wrought up and had such an anxiety, she pressing and pressing me about it, and having slept little since the receipt of the subpœna, and sympathizing with their condition, I did not give them a positive answer that night. I went to bed about twelve o'clock, and I do not suppose I slept a wink. They said they would breakfast about nine o'clock. I came down at eight, and met the Secretary alone. I told him I thought I had better leave and get out of the country, for I would not perjure myself for any one; that I could afford to have my throat cut, but not to perjure myself. He said he did not wish me to do that, that we could fix it up some other way. I said "I think I had better leave the country." The Secretary said I would ruin him if I left. I said "If I go before the committee I will ruin you, for I will tell the truth." He was greatly excited. When I came down stairs to leave he followed, and asked me into the parlor, and said, "I want to make a last appeal to you to stay longer." He said if I went he would be ruined. I said I would ruin him if I went before the committee, and I left, and took the limited express for New York. On reaching home I consulted my attorney, asking him if the committee could reach me by a subpœna if I left the country. I stated the case to him (Mr. Bartlett). He asked if I was subpœnaed. I told him I had a telegraphic dispatch calling me to Washington. He said that if a subpœna had been duly served they could give me considerable trouble, but that on a telegraphic message they could not reach me if I was out of the country. I asked him how long I would have to stay. He said if the committee had leave to sit during the recess, I could not come back until the present Congress expired. I then went home and found there a dispatch from Dr. Wm. Tomlinson, a brother-in-law of the Secretary. Its purport was not to leave, that he had good news, and that he was coming over. I determined not to be governed by it, but I was going. I thought they only wished to fix up

Some New Story,

but that I would not be a party to it. My trunk was packed to leave. At about midnight on Thursday, February 24th, Dr. Tomlinson arrived at my house. He said, "I have seen Joe Blackburn. He is a causin of mine, who said he thought if you (Marsh) would write a letter, something like the one which he (Tomlinson) would suggest, that there would be no further investigation, and if there was, they would ask no questions that would be difficult for me to answer, and that Mr. Blackburn said he thought that if the committee still wanted to examine me, they would appoint a sub committee to come over to New York to do so." He came to my bed-room, and I told him to go into the sitting-room and draw a sketch of the proposed letter, and that when I dressed I would join him, and I would write such a letter as he wanted if I could. I wrote a letter from the sketch of Tomlinson. The endeavor was to exculpate the Secretary. There was nothing in it untrue to the best of my recollection, but it did not state the whole truth. It was a very short letter. He took it, with the contract enclosed. He said he would take the letter and contract to Blackburn, who would show it to the committee, and that would be the end of it. He left my house at two o'clock on Friday morning At midnight on Friday night I was aroused up, and had a subpœna of the committee served on me. On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, Dr. Timlinson again appear. He said he had been to Washington. He wanted to know the first thing if I had been subpœnaed. I told him I had. He began.

Talking the Whole Thing Over Again,

still wanting me to say before the committee what was suggested at the Secretary's at the interview on Thursday night. He wanted me to telegraph to the committee before whom I had been subpœnaed by telegraph to appear next morning (Friday), that my wife was sick, and that I could not attend. My wife being sick I consented, and did so telegraph. Recurring to the interview again on Saturday morning, I said I could not make the statement he desired. He said he had seen Mr. Blackburn in the interval, and had shown the letter of Thursday night. He then returned it and the contract to me. It said "Dr. Tomlinson, I have thought of this thing so much it has nearly made me crazy. I am not going to talk about it any more. We will go down to my lawyer and consult him about it," my object being to have a lawyer to tell him who ridiculous the story he wanted me to tell would appear before the committee. We went down and called on Mr. Bartlett, and I told him the whole truth in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson. Mr. Bartlett said I could not manufacture any story if I wanted, and must not if I could. Dr. Tomlinson still insisted that if I could swear that General Belknap knew nothing of the arrangement with his sister, or Mrs. Belknap, deceased, and if I could swear that at the time I was at her funeral I made an arrangement with Mrs. Bower, the present Mrs. Belknap, by which I was to send her all this money through the Secretary, that the whole thing would still be settled. I replied "I cannot state it, for it is not true," my impression then being that at the funeral I had said something about the matter to General Belknap. Tomlinson said "If you can't swear to that, you had better leave the country."

A Bad Business.

Mr. Bartlett said "This is a bad business. It is not a legal question you have submitted to me, and in the position of affairs the Secretary of War should decide if you should decide to go to Washington or leave the country. Dr. Tomlinson said he would return to Washington. He prepared two formulas of telegrams which I would understand. One was "I hope your wife is well." This was to be interpreted to leave the country. The other was "I hope your wife is better," which meant "come to Washington." We then parted. On going home in the street cars, thinking the whole thing over about the conversation at the time of the funeral, I made up my mind that although I had stated to Mr. Bartlett that I thought I had had some conversation at the time of the funeral with the Secretary of War about sending this money, yet I was so undecided about it that I was certainly willing to give the Secretary the benefit of the doubt. I thought I would see Tomlinson and tell him he was to leave for Washington at three o'clock I went to the depot to met him, and told him that on thinking over the matter I was so undecided about the conversation with the Secretary at the time of the funeral that I would give him the benefit of the doubt. He said "I am very glad to hear this, because my sister, Mrs. Belknap, said this was the fact." That Saturday evening I got a telegraph dispatch from Mrs. Belknap, which said "come to Washington to-night, it is necessary." I received it in the evening. Next morning (Sunday) I received a dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson, "I hope your wife is better," which, according to our agreement, meant "come to Washington. In the afternoon I got a second dispatch from Dr. Tomlinson, as follows: "Come without fail. Answer." I answered, "I shall come to-night without fail." I was very glad not to have to leave the country, the conviction having grown on my mind that it would do no good. I reached Washington yesterday morning at 6:30, and stopped at the Arlington, my wife being with me. I was shown to a temporary room. About 7 o'clock I laid down, being greatly fatigued, and about 8 Dr. Tomlinson called me to the door of the room. He said he had seen Blackburn, and that he still thought this matter could be fixed up without any trouble. He asked me if I had the letter I had written to the committee on Thursday night. I said I had not. He said, "Blackburn says you had better write another of the same purport and sent it up to the committee with a note explaining why it did not come sooner." I did so. The note and letter

(Continued on Fourth Page.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

The Secession Bill Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Aldermen Want Their Jurisdiction Enlarged.

The County Officers' Salaries Bil Passed Second Reading.

The Pittsburgh Water Works Investigating Committee Enlarged.

Bituminous Coal Mining Ventilation Discussed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 2, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Jurisdiction of Aldermen.

Messrs. NEWMYER and MCNEILL presented petitions from citizens of Pittsburgh praying for a law enlarging the jurisdiction of Aldermen in cities of the second and third class in the Commonwealth.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. MCNEILL, an act requiring the payment of expenses incurred in calling out the militia to suppress riot or domestic insurrection.

By Mr. ANDERSON, (Allegheny,) an act to repeal an act to regulate the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights.

Bills on Third Reading.

To repeal section 4 of an act to incorporate the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, approved March 29th, 1851. Passed.

An act authorizing an increase of the indebtedness of any city of the second class in the Commonwealth. Debated and lost for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 21, nays 14.

Bills on Second Reading.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of disputes and difficulties between employer and employed in the coal business in the Commonwealth, and to report such legislation as they may deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of such disputes. After discussion, postponed indefinitely.

An act to punish persons for pointing or discharging firearms at other persons within this Commonwealth. Agreed to.

An act to repeal an act entitled a supplement to the several acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, enlarging its boundaries, &c.

Dr. WOOD spoke in favor of the bill, after which it was unanimously, on a resolution of Mr. Newmyer, referred to the General Judiciary Committee for examination and a report on the constitutionality of the bill.

Afternoon Sessions.

A resolution was adopted to hold afternoon sessions hereafter on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons from 4 to 6.

Forney's Centennial Experience in Europe.

A resolution was adopted inviting John W. Forney to address the Legislature upon the subject of his Centennial experience in Europe. Messrs. Jones, Strang, Herr, Nagle and Yerkes were appointed a committee to wait on him. President Davis was also made an ex-officio member.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 4 o'clock and resumed consideration of

Bills on Second Reading.

An act to authorize the establishment of schools for the education of deaf mutes in certain cases. Passed.

An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish. Amended and passed.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts in their respective counties. Passed.

A further supplement to the act regulating elections in the Commonwealth. Passed.

An act empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force. Passed.

An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of commercial companies, and also of companies to receive and execute trusts, whether by way of mortgages or otherwise, relating to the estates of individuals and the estates and franchises of corporations. Passed.

An act for the relief Levi Simpson, a soldier of the war of 1812. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Pittsburgh Water Works.

Mr. LUSK withdrew from the Pittsburgh Water Works Investigating Committee, and Mr. Graff, of Beaver, was substituted. On mation of Mr. LUSK, the number of the committee was increased to seven, and the chair appointed Messrs. Wimmer and Miner. The committee will commence the investigation in the early part of next week.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. TONER, an act to enable the Commonwealth to sell vacant lands.

An act to transfer the Marine Hospital in the city of Erie to the Tracy University.

An act to empower Courts of the Commonwealth to restrain parties from erecting iron tanks for storing petroleum in close proximity to combustible property or in dangerous localities.

County Officers.

The House then resumed consideration on second reading of the act to carry into effect section five of article fourteen of the Constitution, relative to county officers. The consideration of this bill occupied the remaining hours of the morning session.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock and resumed consideration of the bill relative to the salaries of county officers. After some few additional amendments were added the bill passed second reading. The bill as amended cuts off all perquisites of county officials.

Various Measures Disposed Of.

Mr. ZERN called up the act to provide for the proper representation of the mineral resources of Pennsylvania at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. Passed first reading.

An act making an appropriation to provide for an educational display at the Centennial Exposition and to erect a suitable school house or other building for the purpose passed second reading.

An act fixing the compensation of county officers of counties containing less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, providing for the payment of all fines received by them in the county treasury, was called up on second reading, when a motion was adopted that the House hold a special session next Wednesday evening at 7:30, for the purpose of considering the bill.

An act to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction in any city, borough, or township by other than licened venders and auctioneers passed second reading.

Mr. LONG called up the hill side slope bill. Passed second reading, amended to apply to cities of the third and fourth classes.

Adjourned.

Coal Mining Ventilation.

At a meeting held to-night to hear the committee from the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, a large and attentive audience of Senators and Representatives was present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. John O'Neill, George T. Miller and W. J. Steen, and the subject of bituminous coal mining ventilation was thoroughly discussed. Many questions were asked and information furnished by the speakers, throwing much light on the subject. On Tuesday evening next the miners are to be heard on the subject of ventilation. K.

The Bowen Thunderbolt.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Bowen statement, which fills four newspaper columns, has been published. He says that the facts proving Beecher guilty of adultery came into his possession ten years ago, and that his excessive love for his pastor and the belief that he (Beecher) had reformed, induced him to preserve silence. Without mentioning names, he says that he subsequently received overwhelming proof of Beecher's guilt in the confession of a lady whom he (Beecher) first overcame by force and at her own home, and with whom he continued his intercourse by convincing her that he had no love for his wife, but was consumed by love for his victim. His guilty love for this lady extended over a long period of years, and the relations with her were only disturbed by a discovery, that the lady made, which satisfied her that she was not the only object of her pastor's love. In conclusion he asserts that Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother, assured him, (Bowen) that Elizabeth had made a full confession to him (Richards) and his wife, detailing the minute particulars of her intercourse with her pastor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALLPAPER

NEW SPRING STOCK.

LATEST STYLES OF

Solid Gold Ground Papers,
Embossed Gold Papers,
Stamped Gold Papers,
Scarlet and Crimson Papers,
Satin and Damask Papers,
Satin Tint Papers.

Hall and Ceiling Decorations,
Hall Papers,
Centers, Medalions,
Statuary Dadoes,
Gold, Velvet and Fresco Borders,
In great variety.

All Grades of Wall Paper from the Cheapest to the Finest.

G. W. PUSEY & CO.,

No. 65 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY CITY,

Between the Market and Sandusky street.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, March 2.—A letter from DeLesseps appears in the *Times* to-day, in which he says the Suez Canal Company simply revoked Sir Daniel Lange's functions as its agent in London. Sir Daniel Lange had no part whatever in the deliberations of the Council of Directors, and did not represent the English interests. A perusal of Sir Daniel Lange's letter, written in 1871, would sufficiently explain to any honest man that the revocation of his agency was inevitable.

Arraignment of Winslow.

LONDON, March 2.—Winslow was arraigned at Bow street to-day. He refused to be represented by counsel, and said his sole desire was to return to Boston as soon as possible, as he was ill. Detective C. P. Dearborn, of Boston, formally identified the prisoner and presented to the court the extradition papers and a copy of the indictments found against Winslow. As the demand for extradition was not presented to the court in regular form Winslow was remanded pending the regular process of extradition. Winslow's family were in a room adjoining the court room during the proceeding, and after adjournment it was permitted to the prisoner to see his family.

TURKEY.

The Rebellious Provinces.

RAGUSA, March 2.—Baron De Rodich, Governor of Dalmatia, arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Cyttara. It is understood that he is charged with a double mission to the Herzogivinian refugees and to the Montenegrin Government.

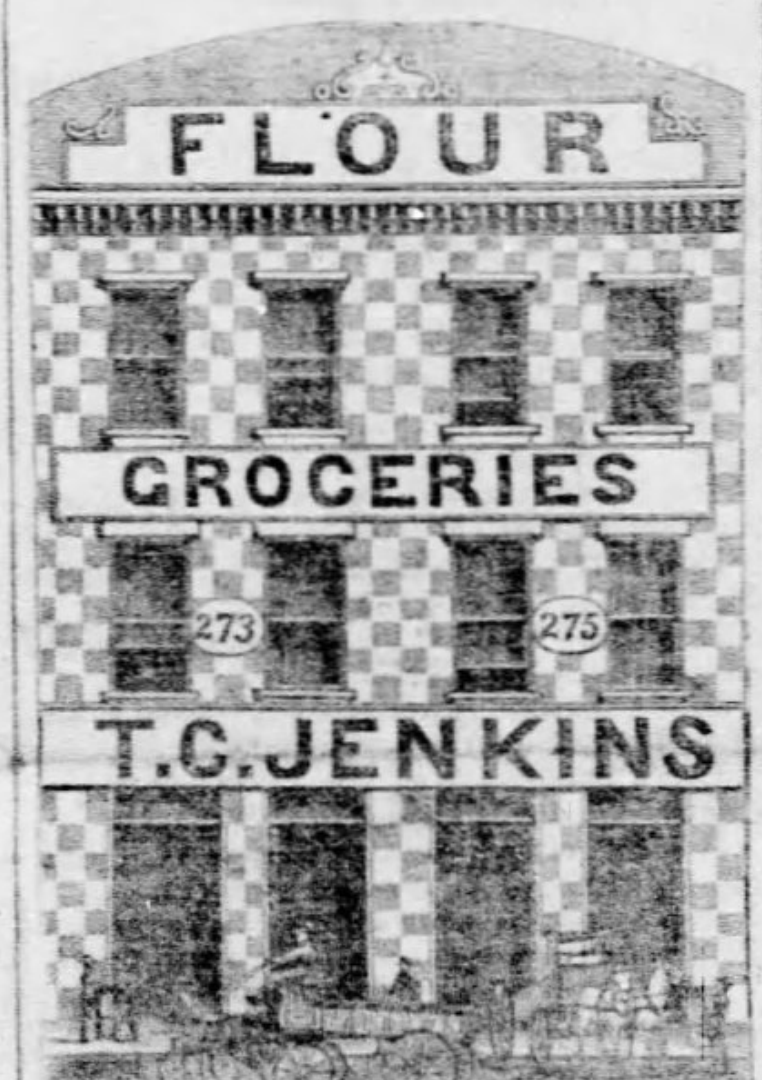
The Emma Mine Scheme.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs examined two witnesses to-day, and passed a resolution unanimously not to make a report on Gen. Schenck's connection with the Emma mine scheme until he has had a full oportunity to be heard in person.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT



THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY, In the matter of G. A. MUNDORF, Bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, SS. A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of G. A. MUNDORF, of the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania in said District, adjudged a Bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Pittsburgh, Pa., in said District, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., No. 98 Diamond street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. JOHN HALL,
b88 U. S. Marshal for said District

GOLD

1876. MARCH. 1876.

ERWIN'S

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

For the early Spring season. Full lines of everything in the way of

Dress Goods!

DOMESTIC AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

At the lowest prices.

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Utica, Hill, Wamsutta, Half Bleached Pocahontas, Androscoggin, Laconia. The above comprises the best makes in the market, and each and all of them our prices will be the lowest.

SHIRT FRONTS.

At 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 37, 40, 45 and 50c, in all styles of shield and plain. We have the entire sale of the celebrated "Double Combination" Shirt Fronts superior to any other made.

New Dress Goods.

New Plaids, plain and twilled at 12½ cents. Very handsome styles.

Plain Brocade and Striped Mohair Goods,

At 20 cents. Many of these reduced from 27½c.

At 25c, the largest variety of

DRESS GOODS

We ever before offered—many of them at not over one-third to one-half their value.

TABLE LINENS

In Bleached, Half Bleached and Turkey Red, at from 25c per yard to $1.

NAPKINS AND TOWELS

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

Prints, Percales & Ginghams.

Our stock of the above goods is replenished by daily arrivals of new and handsome styles. Stock always new and fresh.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Our Cashmere Department, notwithstanding the large sales we have made during the past few weeks, will be kept constantly full of our celebrated Black Cashmeres at 75, 85, 90c and $1.

GOLD

LOST.

LOST—500 CHECK STAMPS NEAR corner Market and Fifth avenue. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at No. 37 Fifth avenue. b83

WANTED.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — 500 Common Pigeons by CHARLES ESPICH, at the Bird Store, 40 Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets. b87

WANTED—SITUATION AS DRIVER, or to attend Horses, or to do farm work, by a young German, (married.) Can give references from last employer. Address CHRIST. ADAM, GAZETTE Office.

WANTED—TO SELL — ONE THOUSAND COOK STOVES, the cheapest and best in the city. Every Stove warranted a first-clas baker. Call and examine at 317 Liberty street.

WANTED — PARTIES DESIRING A regular line of TUBS, BUCKETS, BROOMS, WASHBOARDS, RINGERS, SAD IRONS, COAL BUCKETS, CLOTHES BARS, STEP LADDERS, TINWARE, and everything needed in a kitchen, cheap for cash, call at 317 Liberty street.

WANTED—TO SELL OR RENT.—Very fine RESIDENCE on Greenfield avenue, 10 minutes' walk from Laughlin's Station. The house contains 8 rooms, with wide porch full length of house, and porch in front of kitchen, and hall through center of house, cistern at door, with lawns, roads and walks, and plenty of flowers well laid out, with 7 acres of ground, large orchards, with every variety of fruit trees, dwarf and standard, with large stable, carriage house and hay loft; spring house with excellent spring of soft water, and one of the finest views in the county. Will rent the house and board with tenant if desired. For further information inquire of WM. McKEE, 317 Liberty street.

WANTED — TO RENT—THAT DESIRABLE BAKE HOUSE, with Oven, formerly occupied by John Shepard, at 317 Liberty street. Also, one second and third story large room, well lighted, suitable for commission or offices, or manufacturing light ware.

WANTED—TO SELL — A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for any person wanting to go into the Stove and House Furnishing business. Want to sell my entire and large stock of Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders and House Furnishing Goods, and good will of business and lease, Shelving, Safe and everything connected with the same. Having a large stock, bought for cash, and a good trade, I can offer extraordinary inducements, as I am not able to attend to this and my other business. Call and examine at 317 Liberty street.

WANTED—TO SELL—50 BUILDING LOTS on Greenfield avenue, 5 minutes' walk from Laughlin's Station, close to bridge across Four Mile Run, and adjoining new school house, at reasonable price and long payments. WM. McKEE, 317 Liberty street, or on premises.

TO LET.

TO LET—VERONA PROPERTY—SEVENTEEN (17) acres of bottom land, fronting on Railroad, adjoining Edgewater station; two (2) story brick house, six (6) rooms, stable and good well of water; also, eight (8) acres of ground, 200 fruit trees, plain house of four (4) rooms, near the Round House and Shops, at Verona Junction Station; also, small farm of 100 acres, adjoining the borough of Verona, in Penn township. Enquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street. b85

TO LET—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON Observatory Hill, Will be rented at a pecuniary sacrifice. Inquire at OBSERVATORY between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. a62-WFM

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SLACK & SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a68

TO LET—2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a26

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON HILAND avenue. Four good houses with large grounds at low rents. Enquire of WM. FREW, 174 Wood street. a94

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. z95

TO LET—IN FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, Allegheny, a large second-story FRONT ROOM, 17½x45. Inquire at Bank office. b51

TO LET. — THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a25

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE—THE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 89 Penn avenue. House is provided with Baths, Furnace and modern conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C BAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street. b19

TO LET—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS and Offices.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys-at-Law,
b69 94 Diamond street.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also, 2 Rooms suitable for a Physician or Dressmaker; also, 3 Rooms suitable for housekeeping. Best location in the city. No one need apply without first-class references. Call at 254 Penn avenue.

TO LET—A NEW FRAME HOUSE with 12 rooms, at Hoboken, on West Penn R. R., with large lot, located on bank of river; three minutes' walk from station. Inquire of TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or 59 Federal street, Allegheny. a64

TO LET—THE SUBURBAN PROPERTY adjoining my residence in the Fourteenth ward, (Oakland), comprising mansion, carriage-house and stable, with 9 acres of land, or less, if desired. At moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN DUNLAP, corner Market street and Second avenue.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A WELL FINISHED 3 STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, cor. First venue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET—DWELLINGS—A THREE story Brick Dwelling, No. 62 Penn avenue, and a two story Brick Dwelling, No. 18 Second avenue. Range, hot water and gas. Will be rented low to good tenants. Inquire of JOHN A. WARDEN, office of Warden & Oxnard, Duquesne Way.

TO LET — DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road one mile from the head of Federal street, Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. E. PUSEY, 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny City. b75-MWF

TO LET—INQUIRE OF ANDREW D. SMITH, at La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny city, or Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh. 1 Brick Dwelling House, No. 100 Center avenue, Pittsburgh. Warehouse, corner of First avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh. Two (2) first-class Pressed Brick Front Dwelling Houses, with modern improvements, fronting the Park, on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny. b57

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of

S. LOGAN,
83 Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets.

TO LET—THE EXECUTORS OF THE estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent, at low rates, viz.:

1. The large Brick Mansion containing 10 rooms, also, a brick stable, situated at the head of Buena Vista street, on the Perrysville Plankroad, in the Second ward, Allegheny; being in the city, and yet having the pure air of the country.
2. The handsome Frame Residence contianing 8 rooms, washroom and bath-room, with city gas, also stable, situated same as above.

Inquire of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
a67 Carpet Store, 33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

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MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE HOUSE

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Have just opened and receiving daily extensive additions to each department of stock, comprising

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,

Embroideries, Laces,

Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, Linen Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, Silks, Trimmings and Notions.

Buyers are invited tocall and examine. Lowest Selling Prices.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing & all kinds of Sheet Iron Work

ALSO COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS AND FENCES

FOR LAWNS, BRIDGES, CEMETERIES, &C.

WROUHGT IRON & WIRE WINDOW GUARDS,

Wire Goods of Every Description at Lowest Prices.

LAUDERBACH & CO.,

33 AND 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Macfarlane & Patterson,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use,

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

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INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES---41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PICKERSGILL, LYONS & Co.

141 WOOD STREET.

Invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SMALL PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPH AND PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES, etc., which they offer at very low prices.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes, 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PIANO—A STEINWAY in first-rate order. Price $250. Call at 114 Page street, Allegheny. b50

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE.

The whole or part of an an old established retail coal business, and will lease for a term of years, yards, landings and coal elevators. For terms inquire of the undersigned at No. 19 West Third street, Cincinnati, at 11 A. M.

JOHN COCHNOWER.

FOR SALE — No. 243 ALLEGHENY avenue, Allegheny city. The House is nearly new, has 10 Rooms, is well planned and the neighborhood first-class. The Lot is 23 feet 9 inches by 140 feet deep to paved street or alley. Will be sold low and on very accommodating terms. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE—THAT LARGE 2-STORY Pressed Brick Dwelling, No. 54 Caldwell st. Slate Roof. Lot 24x90. Containing 9 rooms, finished attic, hot and cold water, Bath Room, inside water-closets, 4 marble mantles, and all in good order. The property cost $11,000 and will be sold for $6,500; one-third cash, balance in four annual payments at 6 per cent. Inquire of W. H. WAGSTAFF, 131 Wood street. b-33

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ONE of the finest business properties on Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Market. Will sell at a low figure, and take in exchange a business property on Liberty street, Smithfield street or Wood street, north, say $20,000; about $25,000 cash and balance mortgage on property, to suit buyer, with interest. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

TO LET.

TO LET — HOUSES — OR WILL EXCHANGE for desirable city property—a handsome two-story Frame Dwelling on the Perrysville Plank Road, containing six rooms, finished attic and outside kitchen, with city gas and all modern improvements, with a good stable and one acre of ground planted with an abundance of fruit-bearing trees and shrubbery. Also, one dwelling, containing eleven rooms, three acres of ground, good stable, city gas and an abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery, within ten minutes' walk of the head of Federal street. Apply to J. A. McKEE & SONS, 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

GOLD

FURNITURE!

FOR

PARLOR,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY

RECLINING CHAIRS FOR INVALIDS.

J. L. LYTLE & CO.,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

We offer special inducements in a large line of

Guinet Cachmire Finish

BLACK SILKS

The celebrated make of Lyons Black Silks in rich Cachmire finish, warranted to give entire satisfaction and at prices very much lower than they have been for years.

100 PIECES OF

PACIFIC PERCALES

15c, REAL VALUE 25c.

These goods are very cheap and worth an examination.

New Prints,
Bleached Muslins,
Brown Muslins, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

We make only Strictly Pure Goods.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114⅜.

BEER-SELLING within the Centennial enclosure has been made the subject of a protest by the clergy of Philadelphia. The reply is made to their protest, that the restaurant privileges, including the right to sell beer, have been sold, and the money expended,—so the trouble cannot be avoided.

THE Republican ticket in Connecticut is a popular one, commended as able and available, even by the opposition press. It is but true, however, that the Democracy have a strong organization in Connecticut, and are prepared to fight a more manly battle than they can in almost any other State. So the affair stands, with the prospect of an unusually lively political campaign.

THE *Post* is of the opinion that Governor KELLOGG ought to be impeached,—a display of wisdom absolutely astonishing. At New Orleans, where his conduct is well understood, the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, not only considered what the House had to offer, but took cognizance of all that had been talked about, and pronounced him innocent. What new light has the *Post?*

IT is altogether likely that the witness, LYONS, has been doing a considerable amount of lying on his own account. At all events, Minister SCHENCK so proclaims, and announces his purpose to come on immediately and appear before the committee to testify in his own behalf. He professes to be able to show that he acted in a perfectly innocent manner, in the part he took in the Emma mine transaction, and that he is not subject to censure in any way whatever. His testimony will be awaited with interest.

A NEW idea, in settlement of the currency dispute, has been started in Washington. It is, that the legal tenders, being of the nature of a forced loan, levied for war purposes, ended their mission with the close of the war; and that as they are returned to the Treasury they should be canceled and put away from use forever. All this proceeds from the idea that the legal tenders are unpopular, and that they continue of the nature of a forced loan,—a fact that cannot be substantiated very readily. It is very evident that the currency question is not to be dodged in that way.

THE Democratic House at New Orleans does not seem to be happy, in view of the fact that its resolutions of impeachment were summarily squelched. It whines over the idea that it was not consulted, when it is well known that it hastily adjourned to avoid being consulted. It has brought in a bill of particulars, and parades this as the legitimate article of impeachment, but the Senate holds to the idea that having once met the case, it will not try the Governor again. The Speaker of the House, when faced with the record, was forced to admit that he had no authority to appoint managers after the House had adjourned.

THE Democracy are fighting more bravely over the finance question than they have ever done for any good. The trouble is to find a place where the hard and soft money men can agree. Not being able to do this, they cannot even agree to disagree. Between the hard record they have made in Congress on the amnesty question and the general worthlessness they have displayed, they are likely to come out well on the finance issue. If sitting on the fence, in perfect listlessness will charm the people, the Democracy are laying the foundations for a grand future; but if sensible action, looking to the extrication of the country from its financial embarrassments is desirable, that party is not on its way to fortune.

THE amnesty question, like Banquo's ghost, will not down in Congress. HILL, of Georgia, is determined to be heard on [redacted] ing: "I know that many rumors find credence in these times of excitement, and trust that your sound judgment will prevent any wrong, and anything that might look like favoring or protecting men who have defrauded the Government. It is the repeatedly expressed wish of the President that no guilty man should escape. I am not aware that any of the officials charged with the execution of the laws contemplate to favor or protect any of the accused, and even the appearance of such favorable treatment should be carefully avoided. I write this as a matter of caution, for I am determined to have these prosecutions so conducted that, when they are over, the honest judgment of the honest men of the country, which generally never fails to hit the right, will be that no *one has been maliciously prosecuted*; that no one has escaped through favoritism or partiality, and that no guilty person who has either been convicted *or who has confessed his guilt was left unpunished.*" It is now well known that there were none under conviction, or who had confessed crimes, who could be affected by the above, unless it might be MCDONALD; and he, if affected at all by such language as is quoted above, would be rather driven to testify against BABCOCK than in his favor. Hence, it is only fair to accept the letter as meaning what it says, that the Government simply means to do its duty, and punish all violators of law as they may deserve.

WITH Wednesday came the Lenton season of fasting and prayer. The observance of this occasion is becoming more general, year by year, and our social orders particularly have come to take gracious cognizance of it. As a religious observance, it probably claims the attention of a relatively small proportion of our population; but when we superadd the social element, the influence of Lent is felt far and wide. That the requirement is beneficial, as regards health, will not be denied. In a hygienic sense, some degree of fasting in spring is conducive to health. It is a transitional season, in which the body may by proper caution be strengthened to endure the coming summer heats, or by indulgence be so weakened that they will prove a sore trial. If, therefore, everybody should so far keep Lent as to hold in check his appetite, and avoid all excess whatsoever, the benefit of the forty days' abstemiousness would be great. On its religious side, the Lenten season is full of interest to the student of society. What protracted meetings, revivals, awakenings, special religious services, are to the non-prelatical denominations, the continuous fasting and prayer of Lent is to the Roman and Episcopal churches. It is a season when the communicant is invited to draw nearer to GOD, and the whole family of the Church to subordinate earthly thoughts and desires to heavenly ambitions and contemplations. Thus its advantages are manifold. It is always well when we are drawn to thoughts higher and nobler than those which are simply of earth, and it serves to inspire pure thoughts, to have good health. Thus the observance of the requirements of Lent contribute to our betterment, physically and morally.

THE report of the Bureau of Statistics does not afford a brilliant outlook for the future, if we are compelled to follow the same line of operations as we have for two or three years past. The statistics of immigration show that there has been a heavy falling off in the past two years. In 1873, immigration reached its height, when 520,000 passengers arrived, while the departures numbered 119,000. Since then, the number of departures has uniformly and largely increased, while the list of arrivals has become beautifully less. In 1875, the immigrants numbered 295,000, and the emigrants 160,000, leaving us with a gain of 135,000, it is true, but a gain which may very readily, in a few years more of such luck, be substituted by a loss. This decrease is a much more serious matter than may be supposed. In proportion with the decline of immigration has been the falling off of importation. According to Dr. YOUNG, 317,970,655 pounds of coffee were imported in 1875, this amount being valued at $50,591,488, a decrease from the valuation of the year before of $4,457,479. The decrease in the amount of gold and silver bullion and gold and silver coin $7,554,000. Tea increased slightly, the importations being valued at about a million dollars more than in the previous year. The various manufactures of iron fell off tremendously; in many cases the importations of 1875 not being more than one-fourth those of 1874. In the latter year, railroad bars or rails of steel were imported to the value of $9,771,000, while in 1875 only $2,863,000 were brought in, and the majority of this import was the residue of orders previously given. A queer contradiction is seen in the facts that the import of sugar decreased ten per cent., and the value of the precious stones imported increased over thirty per cent. Kid gloves, musical instruments, paper and cigars all declined. An examination of the totals shows that, in 1874, the value of the imports was $595,861,248; in 1875 it was $553,907,153, being a decrease of $41,955,095.

BELKNAP'S DISGRACE.

Secretary BELKNAP, a Cabinet officer, heretofore held in high esteem by the people generally has fallen, and is to-day a self-confessed criminal. His crime, even if painted in the lightest colors, is one which is deserving of the severest execration of the people, irrespective of political affinities or personal friendship. The culprit had made an honorable record during the struggle for national existence, was held in repute in the private walks of life, and had in his comparatively obscure position as a citizen displayed abilities, which seemed to indicate that he could be trusted in official position. He was thus called to one of the most responsible and confidential trusts, and commenced his career with every inducement that could lead a man to the faithful discharge of duty. He had his own honor to preserve, and, in a measure, the honor of the Government whose trusted representative he was, while behind all this was the fact that he was put forward in a position which made him one of the representatives of the integrity of American officials. Yet all these restraining influences were not sufficient to keep him in the path of right, and he yielded to temptation, and accepted a bribe with apparently as little compunction as though he had been the meanest official in the land, both in morals and influence. He sold himself and disgraced the name of an American citizen for a paltry bribe of $10,000.

Such are the facts in the case. There is nothing offered in extenuation of the offense. It stands out as a clear, bald, unblushing case of corruption, and as such it should be dealt with. We may philosophize as much as we please over the influence which led to his down-fall—the desire to keep up a high position in society, which required more money than he could legitimately call his own—but that excuse only makes the matter worse. When a desire for social distinction sweeps away all sense of honor and honesty, the punishment for the offense should be commensurate with [redacted] lar of the cabinet officers. He was a man of many engaging qualities of character, and his disgrace will be a source of sincere sorrow both in Washington and wherever he is known. But, with everything to induce him to keep his hands clean, he dabbed in the mire, and while he is to be pitied, he cannot but be condemned. His offense, under all the circumstances, was of the gravest possible character and pity should not shield from punishment.

And while justice is thus meted out to the delinquent Secretary, the men who have given the bribe or bribes should not be forgotten. They, too, should suffer like the criminal, for they are partakers of the crime. The man who coolly acknowledges under oath that he paid the bribe ought to receive the deserts of a criminal. Justice should give each its portion—and the bribe-giver be alike punished with the bribe-taker. "Let no guilty man escape" on either side.

THE CARLIST COLLAPSE.

The attempt of DON CARLOS to give to the close of his insurrection an appearance of dignity and honor, will rank as a ridiculous failure. He notified the French officer in command of his purpose to cross the border into France at a given hour, in expectation of an honorable reception; but when he crossed the frontier with his bedraggled followers, it was only to be coldly told that he was a prisoner of war, entitled to no consideration, and that he would be permitted to remain but a short time in France. His proclamation, stating the benevolence that prompts him to defer the prosecution of his claims to the throne is accepted as a piece of high-toned absurdity. And the assumption that he will, at some future time, resume the effort to establish those claims, is regarded as the threat of a school boy. He is simply a defeated pretender, who prolonged his war by keeping among the mountainous districts, the inhabitants of which are always inclined to join the forces of any adventurer who will seek to subvert the existing government. Had a vigorous effort been made at the outset, his rebellion might have been crushed out, but time gave him strength, until at the last his army was tolerably strong and fairly disciplined. Still, his resources were wasted, and the decided efforts of the royal army scattered the Carlist battalions in every direction.

This war for the succession to the Spanish throne has been in practical progress over four years. NICHOLAS OLLO entered Spain with twenty-three fugitive followers, on Christmas eve, 1871, and securing a few muskets, provided by the cure SANTA CRUZ, began what has since developed into the Carlist war for the succession. The claim to the throne, rests upon the fact, that the grandfather of DON CARLOS was the son of King CHARLES IV., and the brother of FERDINAND VII., and, on his death the legitimate inheritor, of the throne. ISABELLA succeeded, however, FERDINAND having made a decree putting aside, in her interest, the Salic law. It was claimed, however, that he had revoked this decree; and on this claim the seven years' war of the first DON CARLOS was waged. This was in 1834. In 1868 the third DON CARLOS renounced his claims in the interest of the one who has just failed in his effort to fight his way to the throne. The order of events, at one time, conspired to favor his aims. When ISABELLA was put aside, and ALFONSO was not accepted because of his minority, CARLOS could rightfully claim that he was at least next in the order of succession, and that his right should be recognized. The selection of AMADEUS as King strengthened this claim, and at one time turned the attention of the Spanish nobility very strongly toward him, and gave his cause great impetus and moral strength.

With claims of the character mentioned, and circumstances so fortuitous constantly occurring, it is not surprising that his cause made headway. Add to this, that the unsettled condition of Spain, and the shifting character of the central government, made it difficult to raise either money or troops, and we have some of the reasons for the rapid progress made by the Carlists during the early part of their campaign. The few with which he began ultimately swelled to an army of fifty thousand men, and towns, cities, and even entire provinces succumbed to his conquering troops. There was a time, during the Republic, when he seemed altogether likely to gain the prize for which he was contending. When ALFONSO came to the throne, the aspect of affairs changed. He was the legitimate successor to ISABELLA,—carried royal blood in his veins, and could not be regarded as else than the regular heir to the succession. The nation rallied to his standard, and his generals prosecuted the war with very decided vigor. As a result, the Carlist forces were narrowed in their limits, and town after town was taken from them, till at last they were driven into the Pyrennes, the rebellion broken, and its power destroyed.

It is probable that the rebellion will subserve at least one useful result. It has led to the demand being very positively made, that there shall be reforms of administration that will preclude the necessity for any further wars. The people feel themselves exhausted by the excitement, financial burthens, and actual military service, required by the war. The army of suppression was steadily increased in numbers till it reached 150,000 effective men, actually operating against the Carlists. The disturbed districts could not be relied on for taxable income of the Government, and the Treasury has been bankrupt a number of times, and the Ministry have been compelled to negotiate loans to meet the demands of the army. Thus the nation, very naturally, does not want any more insurrections, and sees no reason why there should be any, if the affairs of the Government are rightly administered. The people, therefore, demand such administrative reforms, as will prevent a repetition of the insurrections, from which they have so grievously suffered during the past five years. If those reforms shall be extended to Cuba it will be a source of gratification to the people of this country.

SAVED BY SCIENCE.

An Accused Man's Innocence Happily and Conclusively Established.

After dinner the boarders gathered in the parlor and told of their experiences. Magruder, who is by big odds the greatest talker in the house, took about half an hour to tell a story. Then Maguffin claimed the floor. "With one exception," said Maguffin, looking hard at Magruder, "the biggest liar I ever knew lived in the same house with me once in Thirty-eighth street. He came from Abyssinia, and his name was Gigyxter. And I may add that, present company always excepted, he was the longest-winded man I ever knew.

"One night the boarding-house was burned down. Gigyxter lost his life, and in saving two ladies who lived on the top floor I got the scar which you see here. [Maguffin brushed the hair off his forehead, revealing a slight scratch.] Suspicion fell on a poor servant who had been discharged the day before, and he was locked up in the Tombs with circumstantial evidence that looked dead against him. But after the inquest, enlightened by the testimony of those who roomed next to Gigyxter, that he had been heard talking rapidly for an hour before the fire broke out, the surgeons again examined the Abyssinian's remains, and proved beyond a doubt the innocence of the servant, by showing conclusively that Gigyxter's continuous talking had made so much friction in his jaws that it set his head afire, the flames communicated to the room, the house went down, and Gigyxter went up, beyond all doubt the first recorded case of the man who was talked to death."

"Maguffin," said Magruder, soothingly laying his hand on his friend's head, "I wouldn't talk any more just now if I wer you. Your head is quite hot already."

Trouble in the Camp.

Washington society has been agitated by a jolly row between piquant "Miss Grundy," most industrious and painstaking of the lady correspondents, and the wife of an ex-Mayor, who is the daughter of rotund old Marshall Brown, well known in years past as the landlord of the Metropolitan Hotel, which was kept by his father before him as the Indian Queen Tavern. Brown is now on the retired list of landlords, and lives in great style at the West End, with his son-in-law and daughter as inmates of his gorgeously furnished dwelling. A few weeks ago a ball was given there, but "Miss Grundy" and her mother were not invited, and a few days afterwards they received a note stating that as individuals they would have been welcome, but not as newspaper correspondents. To this the spunky "Miss Grundy" sent a sharp reply, and now she prints the offensive letter sent her, with some remarks by Donn Piatt, who recalls the fact that within but a few years old Brown was accustomed to send lists of his guests to the newspapers and to have them published as new arrivals, at advertising rates, showing that his entertainment for man and beast was well patronized. Thus far, "Miss Grundy" has decidedly the best of it, but it remains to be seen whether her adversary may not appeal to society to take her part by *tabooing* the correspondent, and excluding her from the gay scenes which she so acceptably describes. Let us watch and wait.

Our Blessed Babies.

Mrs. Secretary Belknap set the example of having the little people in the parlor at afternoon receptions, by having her charming baby held by a nurse near her, and enjoying, with maternal pride, the compliments showered upon it. Other mothers have followed this example, the latest acquisition to the juvenile set being Mademoiselle Jones, the ninety-days old baby of the millionaire Senator from Nevada, whose eyes are brighter than her mother's sparkling diamonds. The nursery, which is the young lady's general abiding place, is open on reception days, that its luxurious cradle and elegant appointments may be inspected, but Miss Jones is brought down into the drawing-room, wearing the most deliciously embroidered attire, and behaving herself with becoming dignity. Society hopes that in due time Gen. Sheridan's young daughter will be brought to the metropolis, and meanwhile it is rumored among the ladies that Mrs. Sheridan has sent a package of diminutive patterns to Mrs. Fred. Grant.—*Wash. Cor.*

A London Fog.

Smalley, the London correspondent of the *Tribune*, thus tells about the last London fog: "The fog of yesterday attained to the dignity of a financial agent. It was so dense as to hinder business in the city. The money article of the *Times* opens with these words: 'A dense fog prevailed throughout the city, and business was in consequence much impeded.' A good fog is often honored with articles in the newspapers, but this is the first time I remember to have seen it dealt with as a matter affecting the rate of discount and the price of stocks, and it was only a white fog after all. An English lady whom I met at dinner in the evening spoke of it with undisguised contempt, as if it were a kind of impostor, and not the real thing. She further declared that she liked fogs; that one of the things which always put her in high spirits was a yellow fog. Now, what is called a yellow fog has about the color and consistence of soup made from dried peas. It is, I believe, unknown anywhere in the world out of London. You might have seen it last night in the House of Commons in high perfection. It drove Mr. Disraeli home."

ROMEO AND JULIET.

"Excess in Anything, Even in Pure and Youthful Love, Sure to End in Sorrow."

Prof. John S. Hart, one of the leading Shakspearean scholars of the day, in a lecture at Philadelphia on Monday night thus analyzes one of the great master's greatest plays: "The play of 'Romeo and Juliet,'" said the lecturer, "it is generally conceded, is among the earliest of the author's works. The date assigned by the critics to its composition ranges, for the most part, from 1591 to 1595. It was written, therefore, when the author was still a young man, somewhere between twenty-six and thirty. The fact is important as giving us some clue to the character of the work. The play has through its entire structure the impress of youth—not of crudeness or immaturity or feebleness, but of freshness and warmth. It is an impassioned song of the spring, and it is sung by one manifestly still in the springtime of life. The author also took care in its revision and improvement. The text in its later editions during the author's life contains on almost every page additions and emendations of the most important kind, all made with exquisite grace and showing the minutest care. The fact is noteworthy as showing the absurdity of the idea so often expressed that Shakespeare, while possessing genius of the highest order, was intellectually a reckless prodigal; that he dashed off his wonderful productions in a heat and a hurry, but never paused to give them careful polishing; that in other words he was a sublime genius, but he lacked art and his works lack finish. The latest inquiries indeed into his life, as well as into his works, go to show that he was not only the sublimest of geniuses, but also one of the most patient workers." After treating of the materials for the play which were ready to the author's hand, and, which the Veronese claim as veritable history, he quoted many admired passages to show the evidences of dramatic art. "*Summa ars est celare artem.* It is Shakespeare's consummate art that conceals his art. His pure love for Rosalind was not to show fickleness, but to present to the reader that love-like nature which permeates the whole being of the young man. We feel at once that he is one born to love and be loved. If he have no idol he will make one of his own teeming fancies. Similar art is shown in the way in which Juliet is first presented. Particular pains are taken to let us know that she is extremely young, only fourteen years of age, and at the same time to certify us that even at that tender age girls in her sunny clime are marriageable." In this line of thought he proceeded to show the distinct object of each and every character in the play. "Everywhere, from beginning to the end, in whole scenes and in single words and phrases, we find multiplying evidences that the author, whether rollicking in fun or sending forth sighs of the tenderest emotion, or shaking both earth or heaven by the tumultuous outburts and upheavals of passion, is ever working upon a premeditated plan, and with a view to the highest artistic effort." In depicting Juliet's character, he said: "Her passion takes its fire from the altar of the soul, not of the senses, and fancy is the ministrant who bears the torch aloft through all the chambers of life. She is an example such as nowhere else in literature is to be found of the most intense youthful passion united with the most perfect purity of thought. Though the play is a tragedy, ending in the death of its characters, it is yet not a play of hate and horror, like Macbeth or Richard III. The feeling left on the mind is rather that of infinite tenderness. The play itself is an 'endless sigh,' and the teaching of the whole pitiful story is that excess in anything, even in pure and youthful love, is sure to end in sorrow."

Don't.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't fret. The world will move on as usual after you are gone.

Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.

Don't say, "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't throw dirt into your teacher's eyes. It would injure the pupil.

Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep cool and you will have enough.

Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.

Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.

Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.

Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Butter is strong in this market.

Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight.

Don't mourn over financial grievances. Bide your time and real sorrow will come.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Remember the tailor is suffering.

Don't be too sentimental. A dead heart, properly cooked, will make a savory meal.

Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bill?

Don't depend wholly on Spaulding's prepared glue. It will not mend broken promises.

Don't ask the Lord to keep your "garments unspotted." He isn't renovating old clothes.

Don't linger where "your love lies dreaming." Wake her up and tell her to get the breakfast.

Don't stand and point the way to heaven. Spiritual guideboards save but few sinners.

Don't worry about another man's business. A little selfishness is sometimes commendable.

Don't attempt to punish all your enemies at once. You can't do a large business with a small capital.

Don't imagine that you can correct all the evils in the world. A grain of sand is not prominent in a desert.

The Education of the Presidents.

The Syracuse *University Herald* has made up the following table of Presidents and their places of education, which is of interest:

Washington—Good English education, but never studied the ancient language; Adams—Harvard; Jefferson—William and Mary; Madison — Princeton; Monroe—William and Mary; Adams, J. Q.,—Harvard; Jackson—Limited education; Van Buren—Academic education; Harrison—Hampden Sydney College; Tyler—William and Mary; Polk—University of North Carolina; Taylor—Slightest rudiments; Filmore—Not liberally educated; Pierce—Bowdoin; Buchanan—Dickson; Lincoln—Education very limited; Johnson—Self-educated; Grant—West Point.

Monroe and Harrison did not graduate. Monroe left college to join the Revolutionary army. Financial reverses deprived Harrison of a full course. Polk was the oldest when graduating, being 23; Tyler the youngest, 17. The majority graduated at 20, this being also the average age. Jefferson probably had the most liberal education and broadest culture. It is said that his range of knowledge would compare favorably with that of Burke. The drill at West Point may be considered equal to a college course, and in many respects superior. In discipline and mathematical training it is not equaled by any American college. Counting General Grant, two-thirds of our Presidents have been college men. To be sure, the two whose names have become household words, Washington, the Father, and Lincoln, the Martyr, were not liberally educated; but theirs were special missions. They live in the affections of the nation rather than in the intellect, as embodied in the Constitution and laws. Theirs was to execute, not to mold.

There's Where He had Them.

There is generally a chronic case of choir versus pulpit in our modern churches, and, commonly, the choir gets ahead. In one of our Springfield churches, however, the pastor, who rather prides himself on his power with the bit and rein, has kept the other end of the church in pretty good subjection, and especially has frowned it out of indulgence in his pet abominations of "set pieces." The other Sunday the singers thought they would corner him, and taking him off his guard, at the last moment, served notice that they were'nt prepared for anything but an anthem for the opening service, and would he give it out, naming the piece and the page in the hymn book. Taken thus at a disadvantage, the pastor announced, rather brusquely, "The choir will sing the anthem—'May the Lord Have Mercy on Us.'" Verdict for the preacher, on exceptions.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following transfers of real estate were placed on file in the Recorder's office yesterday:

Jefferson Rinaman, et ux. to Joseph B. Smith, November 10, 1875; lot on Adams street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price.....$800

Leonard Delph to Harvey Lewis, February 10, 1876; lot on Florence avenue, Killbuck township. Price.....$250.51

John K. McHendry, et ux. to Wm. McHendry, February 28, 1876; lot on northwest corner of Diamond Square, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$2,400

Caroline Neidel guardian of Kuenzel minors, and Philip Neidel her husband, to C. W. Wetengel, December 20; 1875; lot on Penn avenue, Ninth ward, city. Price.....$840.17

Joseph H. Jenks et ux. to Robert Peet, March 20, 1871; lot on Boyle street, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$5,000

Richard H. Fife, Sheriff, to Adam Weise in trust, interest of John H. Morrison in lot on Butler road, Allegheny city. Price.....$1,000

Martha Curry to Wm. Stevenson, January 31, 1874; lot on Shawnee street, Thirteenth ward, Allegheny. Price.....nom.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

The following poem is pronounced by the Westminster *Review* to be the finest ever written by an American poet:

Within his sober realm of leafless trees
 The russet year inhaled the dreamy air;
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
 When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The grey barns, looking from their hazy hills
 O'the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
 On the dull thunder of alternate flails.

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,
 The hills seemed farther and the streams sang low,
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
 His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forest, erewhile armed with gold,
 Their banners bright with every martial hue,
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old,
 Withdrawn afar in Time's remotest blue.

On slumbrous wings the vulture held his flight,
 The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint,
And like a star slow drowning in the light
 The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hillside crew—
 Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before—
Silent till some replying warder blew
 His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
 Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young,
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,
 By every light wind like a censer swung.

Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
 The busy swallows, circling ever near,
Forboding, as the rustic mind believes,
 An early harvest and a plenteous year;—

Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
 Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east—
 All now was songless, empty and forlorn.

Alone from out the stubble piped the quail,
 And croaked the crow through all the dreamy gloam;
Alone the pheasant, drumming in the vale,
 Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom upon the bowers;
 The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;
The thistle down, the only ghost of flowers,
 Sailed slowly by, passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this, in this most cheerless air,
 And where the woodbine shed upon the porch
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there
 Firing the floor with his inverted torch;—

Amid all this, the center of the scene,
 The white haired matron, with monotonous tread,
Plied the swift wheel, with her joyous mien,
 Sat, like Fate, and watched the flying thread.

She had known sorrow—he had walked with her,
 Oft supped and broke the bitter ashen crust;
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir
 Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

While yet her cheek was bright with summer bloom,
 Her country summoned and she gave her all;
And twice War bowed to her his sable plume—
 Regave the sword to rust upon her wall.

Regave the sword—but not the hand that drew
 And struck for liberty its dying blow,
Not him who to his sire and country true,
 Fell 'mid the ranks of the invading foe.

Long, but not loud, the droning wheel went on,
 Like the low murmur of a hive at noon;
Long, but not loud, the memory of the gone
 Breathed through her lips a sad and tremulous tune.

At last the thread has snapped—her head was bowed;
 Life dropped the distaff through his hands serene—
And loving neighbors smoothed her careful shroud,
 While Death and Winter closed the Autumn scene.

Foreign Receptions.

One friend to another who has just returned from a trip abroad: "Did you enjoy your European tour?"

"Very much, indeed."

"Did you call on any of the big ones?"

"Yes; I called on two queens one evening."

"Called on two queens? Was it a pleasant affair?"

"No, not very; for after I called I found the other chap had three kings."

GOLD

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

$2,000,000 Stolen
In five years from
B. T. BABBITT, of New York,
Who still makes
Babbitt's Best Soap.
b64

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

ECONOMISE.
LAMPS VERSUS GAS.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

WALL PAPER!

Be of good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore

W. P. Marshall

Hath received a new collection of

WALL PAPERS

In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at

NEW STORE ROOMS,
47 SEVENTH STREET,
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

Feb. 24th, '76.

COCHRAN,
M'LEAN & CO.
BROADWAY,
Grand and Crosby Streets,
NEW YORK,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,

Respectfully call the attention of their friends generally, and buyers about to visit New York, to their stock of

Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, LINENS,
SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Woolens, Hosiery, &c., &c.,

And ask that buyers will examine the same before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1. 1876.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS AT SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

With many thanks to our numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage, and which, despite the unusually backward season, has been steadily and daily on the increase, showing the extra endeavors made by us this year to offer a LARGE ATTRACTIVE STOCK of Dry Goods, &c., at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES are fully appreciated by our patrons. We are pleased to announce still further arrivals of NEW NOVELTIES in FANCY and STAPLE SPRING GOODS of every description, and that we never before had the pleasure of exhibiting so complete and varied a stock at present, at PRICES AS LOW as can be found ANYWHERE IN THE UNION. We respectfully solicit an examination of our own importations of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

With pleasure we announce to our patrons a reduction on all new importations of BLACK CASHMERES of FIVE CENTS PER YARD, and have now a full line of numbers lowest to finest qualities, at the NEW LOW PRICES. A special bargain opened to-day in

Biarritz Cloths.

All grades and qualities in Black

Alpacas and Mohairs,

At our usual low prices. Our FIRST and SECOND invoices of

Colored Dress Silks

Having met such a ready and rapid sale, we are now in receipt of our THIRD, direct from Lyons. All the very latest and most fashionable shades at a SPECIAL bargain.

Black Dress Silks,

All qualities at the LOWEST PRICES. A very choice assortment of New Desirable

Spring Dress Goods

From 12½c upward. On each counter may be found some

Special Bargains

IN CHOICE DRESS GOODS.

Opened to-day, a FULL AND LARGE LINE of

Black Thibet Shawls,

At SPECIAL LOW PRICES. A complete new variety of light and medium Shawls for Spring. New Spring Styles and materials in Ladies' Black and Colored SUITS. New Spring

Sacques and Jackets,

For Ladies and Misses. Ladies' and Misses' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, all kinds and sizes. Ladies' plain and Embroidered WHITE SKIRTS. Ladies' plain and embroidered

White Waists.

Ladies' Calico and Percale Shirt Waists. Infants' plain and embroidered ROBES. Infants' plain and embroidered SHORT DRESSES. Infants' plain and embroidered FLANNEL SHAWLS. Infants' single and double CAPES. Every description of

Made-up Goods

For Spring, for Ladies, Misses, Boys and Children. LARGE VARIETY of new

White Goods

Of all kinds at lowest prices. Turkish and Honeycomb SACQUINGS, new Fancy Sacquings, &c. Stock

Complete and New

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Having supplied ourselves largely with a FULL LINE OF DOMESTIC GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., at bottom prices, our patrons may rely on getting during all the season, the unusual good value we have now placed on our counters. A few of the many good bargains are: Good styles FAST COLORED CALICOS at 5 cents. At 10 cents, soft-finish

LONSDALE MUSLIN.

At 12½ cents,

Wamsutta Shirt'g Muslin

At 12½ cents,

5-4 Pillow Case Muslin.

At 6¼c, best makes SHIRTING and

Dress Calicos

At 8 and 10c, special bargain in yard-wide CHINTZES. At 12½c, yard-wide new

Spring Chintzes,

And special bargains in Loom Linens and Table Damasks, Irish Linens, Butchers' Linen, Twilled Sheetings, Linen Sheetings, Shirting and Furniture Checks, Cheviot and Hickory Shirtings, German Ticks and Checks, Towels and Towelings, &c., &c.

Special Bargains Placed

ON EVERY COUNTER.

New novelties opening daily in MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS. New Spring

Hats and Bonnets,

New Spring Hat and Bonnet Shapes, new Ribbons, all the new shades. A beautiful display of New Spring

Sprays and Roses,

The choicest assortment we ever had the pleasure of opening. A very fine assortment of New Trimmed Hats and Bonnets for Spring. At 6¼c, 8⅓c, 10c, 12½c and upward. A special bargain in All-Linen Hemmed

Handkerchiefs

Bought in Europe at a job sale, one-third to one-half less than their real value. At 25c, large line of Ladies' wide

Silk Scarfs,

Really worth $1. From 15c upward, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Cashmere Scarfs and Sets. Large lines of Cashmere

Laces and Insertings

At very low prices. At 31c, LACE and SILK BOWS, all new colors.

Fancy Goods Department

Is now full of New Novelties.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Have opened this week in

MUSLIN UNDERGARMENT
DEPARTMENT,

At low prices, a full line of

LADIES' CHEMISE,
From 36 to 45 inch band.

Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Night Gowns,
Underskirts,
Walking Skirts,
Trail Skirts, &c.

Misses' Chemises, Drawers, Night Gowns and Skirts, all sizes.
For Infants' wear—Dresses, Plain and Handsomely Trimmed.
Long and Short Slips.
Muslin and Flannel Underskirts.

MERINO CLOAKS,

With and without Capes, in Drab, Blue, Brown and White.
Embroidered Merino Shawls.
Knit Sacques, Hoods and Bootees.

NEW SPRING GOODS

Arriving every day. Every department well stocked with choice and seasonable goods.

Retail Stores.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

First Premium Awarded
AT
PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION
FOR
Brussels Carpets,
FROM
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

PAINTING.

John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street.
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE,
UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO. 57 Wood St.

MALTHOPTONIQUE—ENGLISH EXTRACT OF MALT AND HOPS, an excellent tonic, recommended by physicians, received and for sale by the case, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

JNO. GILLESPIE
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

GRAY'S FERRY
PRINTING INK WORKS.
PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York.
ROBINSON & PRATT,
714 Sansom street, Philadelphia.
Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
126 Water Street.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
D. W. C. Carroll & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges,
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works
N. SNYDER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Boilers,
OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans
Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS,
BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent the above address will be promptly attended to.

ARCHITECTS.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
b65 PITTSBURGH.

BOYD & GAMBLE,
ARCHITECTS
231 Liberty Street,
Will remove about March 1st to Germania Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets.
Pittsburgh, February 21st, 1876.

BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

LEGAL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS testamentary having been this day granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of Catherine Long, late of Scott township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to
J. H. ROBB, Executor,
Mount Lebanon P. O., Allegheny county.
January 29, 1876. 50a:d&S

EXECUTORS' NOTICE — LETTERS Testamentary with the will annexed having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of ALEXANDER McKEE, late of the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of said decedent, will present the same duly probated for settlement to
WILLIAM JANCEY,
or WILLIAM McCUTCHEON,
Executors,
Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, January 5, 1876. a33:TH

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of DANIEL W. EVANS, Debtor. No. 2591, in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1876. Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtor or together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had before the said Court, at Pittsburgh, on the 7th day of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time you may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said Section.
b66 S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p:p57

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address
GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 2 P. M. to 7 P. M.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA
INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED 1819.
Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.
JANUARY 1, 1876.
ASSETS.
(At Market Value.)

Cash on hand and in bank.....$	588,559 74
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	436,501 63
Real Estate	365,000 00
Mortgage bonds	1,418,060 00
Bank and Trust Company stocks	1,330,150 00
Railroad Stocks	579,686 00
Loans on bond and mortgage	81,500 00
Loans on collaterals	13,727 00
United States, State and city stock and other securities	1,969,465 61
Total	$6,792,649 98

LIABILITIES.

Claims not due and unadjusted.....$	246,385 50

S. S. CARRIER, AGENT,
59 Fourth Avenue.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clarke, Wm. S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, John Wilson, John B. Jackson, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Mellon, James Graham, Geo. W. Evans, Jas. P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Fleiner, J. S. Reymer.
C. YEAGER, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JAS. S. McCORD, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Charles Hays, Capt. Wm. Dean, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Geo. W. Cochran, Hugh S. Fleming, James S. McCord, T. H. Nevin, John F. Robinson.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH..........JOHN NEELY.
J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,
Pork Packers,
AND DEALERS IN
Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,
301 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment to all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

Dr. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express. Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
d&8 No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices, safety fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 10 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,
In Germania Bank Building,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 3, 1876.

But a moderate business was transacted yesterday at the banks, so far as the discounting of new paper is concerned. This is likely to be the case, at least for two or three weeks to come. There is not a large volume of business doing, owing to lack of confidence, and the care and caution engendered of it. Besides this, our merchants are selling closer to cash, and hence do not require much bank aid, especially as country buyers will not purchase goods so freely on this basis as they would if having large lines of credit. While business may be restricted in amount by this state of affairs, a compensation is found in the fact that it is much safer. When our merchants sell goods they know that the money for them will soon be in their own hands, and will not be used by their customers as a means of reckless trading in other directions. As we have heretofore remarked, an active business is expected in the spring, say with the first of April. The February debt statement, published yesterday, showed a decrease in the public debt for the month of $3,272,733, and for the eight months ending yesterday of $13,728,420. For the same eight months of last year the reduction was $5,772,252, or less than one-half of the amount of reduction during the eight months ending yesterday. The reduction for the eight months just closed was within $700,000 of the aggregate reduction for the last fiscal year. The statement that this amount of reduction has been made does not mean, of course, that the public indebtedness equal to that sum has been actually paid off and redeemed. It means that the Treasury has accumulated money enough to pay off that amount in the last eight months; in other words, the balance sheet shows that the Government is nearly fourteen millions of dollars better off than eight months ago. The coin balance now in the Treasury, after deducting $32,915,000 outstanding coin certificates, is $37,120,773; deducting from that the $14,000,000 in silver coin and bullion reported by the Secretary on last Thursday, leaves $23,000,000 as the balance in gold coin. The coin balance now is about the same as last month, but if the excess in the reduction of the debt over January be added to this balance our financial condition is shown to be better by over one and one-half million dollars, than on February 1. The currency balance is now over nine and one-half million dollars, a falling off from last month of nearly two and one-half millions. During the month there was a decrease of legal tenders to the amount of $329,748, and in fractional currency, $744,250. In the same time there was deposited by national banks to secure circulation bonds valued at $1,090,200, while the bonds withdrawn from circulation surrendered were $5,754,512, showing a contraction in national bank currency for the month of nearly four million dollars. The contraction in national bank circulation for the past eight months has been $17,624,115. In the same period the increase in greenbacks and fractional currency has been over one quarter million dollars, leaving the net contraction in the circulating medium for the eight months about $16,000,000. The customs receipts for February were $12,937,835, and the internal revenue receipts $8,253,238. Compared with January the customs receipts increased $1,859,961, while the internal revenue receipts fell off nearly six hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate receipts from these two sources for February show an increase over January of $1,280,000. The expenditures for the month, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $12,219,421.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114⅜	5-20's 1868-coupons	123¼
U.S.6's, 1861, coup	123⅜	10-40's, Reg	118⅜
" 1864, all called.	—	Currency 6's	127
" 1865	118⅜	New 5 per cents	118¾
" 1865 new	119½	10-40's—coupons	119
5-20's 1867	121⅛		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	115¼	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Erie	17⅞	Union Pacific	66⅛
I. C.	101⅞	Toledo & Wabash	3½
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	141½
St. Paul	42¼	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref	79½	American Express	62⅛
Do. Central	61⅛	U. S. Express	73
Michigan Southern	60¼	W Fargo & Co. Ex	87
North Western Com	42⅝	Quicksilver	17⅞
Do. Pref	63¼	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	110¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	18½
Cleve. & Pitts	93⅜	Panama	133⅜
Pacific Mail	26¼	Iron Mountain	25
Western Union Tel.	69⅞		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	57	Cen. Trans (A)	48⅜
Reading (S)	51⅛	Empire Do	52
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	142½	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	99
Oil Creek (B)	14⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	84
Lehigh Valley (B)	62½		

NEW YORK, March 2, 1876.

Money 2@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $321,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $774,000. The clearings were $35,000,000. Sterling was strong at 486@489¾. Gold was strong; opening at 114⅛ and closed at 114⅜. The carrying rates were 2 to 4½. The specie shipments to-day were $850,000. Governments were active and higher. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. At the Stock Exchange there was a marked decrease in the volume of business, and an entire absence of that excitement which characterized the market yesterday. Lake Shore and Western Union were strong and higher. The widest fluctuation was in Union Pacific, which fell off from 67 to 66, and afterwards recovered to 66½a67. Lake Shore rose to 61⅝, Illinois Central to 102½, Northwest to 42½, and Erie to 17⅞. Western Union ranged between 69¾ and 70½, and Pacific Mail between 26⅛a26¾. The other changes were slight. The Rock Island earnings for February show an increase of about $35,000, and those of Northwest $175,000. The transactions aggregated 168,000 shares, of which 36,000 were Pacific Mail, 60,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwests, 10,000 Erie, and 32,000 Lake Shore.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123⅜; 5-20s '65, 118; do. new, 119¼; do. '67, 121¼; do. '68, 123¼; new 5s, 119; 10-40s, 118⅞; do. coupons, 119; currency 6s, 127.

State Bonds—Tennessees old, 42¾; do. new, 42; Virginia new, 36; old 37; Missouri 6s, 103½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 69¾; Pacific Mail, 26¾; Adams Express, 107; Fargo Express, 87; American Express, 62; U. S. Express, 73½; New York Central, 115¼; Erie, 17¾; do. preferred, 32; Harlem, 134; do. preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 60¼; Union Pacific, 66½; Lake Shore, 61½; Illinois Central, 102; Pittsburgh, 93¾; Northwestern common, 42⅝; do. preferred, 63¼; New Jersey Central, 106; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 42½; do. preferred, 79¾; Toledo & Wabash, 3½; do. preferred, 9¼; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 5; do. preferred, 19; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 20¼; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 18½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Delaware & Lackawana, 117½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Central Pacific, 108¾; Union, 105½; do. Grant, 103; Mariposa, 7; do. preferred, 7½; Panama, 133½; Missouri Pacific, 112.

LONDON, March 2.—5 P. M.—The *Times* in its financial article to-day says: The Turkish Government wanted the agents of the Turkish loan of 1858, who yesterday reported that there was a deficiency of £74,333 in the amount required to pay the interest and drawn bonds on that loan, to make up the sum for the Egyptian tribute in the Bank of England. The Bank, however, would not consent to part with the money held by it on account of other specified securities.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £216,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 41½ per cent. Consols: money, 94 1-16; account, 94 7-16; 5-20s '65, 105; do '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106⅛; New York Central, 105; Erie, 16; preferred 31 1-2.

PARIS, March 2.—Rentes, 66f 62 1-2c.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

Chicago Seed Market.

The market was weak and the feeling was somewhat unsettled. There was but little demand for timothy, and sales were very slow, particularly of the poorer grades. The receipts were liberal, and prices, under increased offerings, were a shade easier. Sales were made at $2a2,20 for rather common to prime. Clover was also offered more freely, and for this reason a shade weaker. The sales made were generally at $8,25a8,30 for prime, though one lot was sold from second hands at $8,25. Flax quiet, with sales of good to choice at $1,20a1,30. Hungarian and millet were both rather weak and easy. Sales of the former were made at 52½c for spot and 60c was paid for prime seller May. Millet sold at 46a50c for common to prime. Sales from store and from second hands were generally made above the given quotations, as these are for lots disposed of on the open market.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 2, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, unusually so, but it is hoped that there will soon be a change for the better. There is reason to believe that some fine weather, improving the condition of the country roads, would do a good deal towards reviving business. Grain merchants report that trade with them this winter has been duller than for several years, and some of our produce merchants and wholesale grocers make a similar report. Our manufacturers generally are hopeful of having at least an average spring trade, as stocks of Pittsburgh manufactures, including finished irons, nails, steel, window glass, etc., etc. are thought to be unusually light, both in the hands of jobbers and consumers, and until there has been an improvement in our manufacturing industries, general business must, of necessity, continue dull.

APPLES—Continue to arrive pretty freely, and the market is easier in consequence, but there has been no decline as yet. Selling, in a jobbing way, at $3.50a4,50 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—There is a continued fair demand for the finer grades, but common stock continues dull, with the supply steadily accummulating. Sales at 28a30c for prime to choice rolls; 31a32c for extra choice; 20a25c for fair to medium and 12a15c for common. Our latest advices from New York report that market, like our own, better for fine grades. A New York paper, says: We notice California holders of Eastern butter are trying to negotiate rates for returning 60 tons to this market, as it is not wanted there, the fresh make sufficing for them. If this butter comes here, it will tend to weaken medium and low grades, but will hardly affect fine. Some of their fresh rolls of grass butter would be far more acceptable.

BEANS—We have to report a slight improvement in the demand, but as yet prices are no better—prime navies quoted at $1,15a1,20 per bushel to the trade, and 10a15c additional for small lots.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$15 00 ₱ thousand	
No 2 do	12 00	do
No 1 Painted	24 00	do
Toy Painted	12 50	do

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 3 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (58)	3,00
Stock Braid (48)	2,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50 "

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing demand, but no change in prices; 14a14½c for prime Ohio Factory, and 14½a15 for New York. A New York paper of Wednesday, says: Cheese remains rather uniform in price and general features of the market. Receipts are liberal. The Marshfield factory, 5,000 boxes, arrived to-day, but they are held above quotations. A recent purchase of 4,000 boxes September and October cheese of the Sandusky factory is reported by a shipper at 14c delivered here. They are rated as very fine. Also a large sale of low grade cheese for export, some of them at 4c, and so up to 11c. There is more doing in medium low grade and second quality cheese.

CANNED GOODS—There is a very fair demand reported, but no change in prices. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 lb Blackberries	$2 50	2 lb Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries	2 00	2 lb Quinces	3 00
2 lb Gooseberries	1 50	2 lb Raspberries	2 75
2 lb Green Gages	3 00	2 lb Strawberries	2 00
2 lb Egg Plums	3 00	2 lb Lima Beans	2 00
2 lb Damson Plums	2 50	2 lb String Beans	1 50
2 lb Peaches	1 75	2 lb Winslow's Corn	2 25
3 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Peas	2 25
3 lb pie Peaches	1 60	3 lb Tomatoes	1 65

CRANBERRIES—In light supply, and, in sympathy with a sharp advance at the source of supply, we advance our quotations to $15a16 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are still maintained; 9a11c ₱ lb for common to choice Apples. Peaches—prime old halves, 11½a12c—no new in the market. Blackberries reported very dull at 11a12c.

DRESSED HOGS—9a10c ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a fair demand, and the supply is not large, hence prices are still maintained—18a19—most of the sales at 19c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We continue former quotations; Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75, the outside figures for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7,00; ambers, $7,00a7,50; Rye Flour, $4,75a5,00 per bbl. Buckwheat Flour, 2a2½ cts per lb, and very dull.

GROCERIES—The market continues to drag; trade is not what it should be or usually is at this particular time, but it is hoped that country orders will commence to come forward more freely. Our latest advices from the seaboard indicate that Coffee is firm but quiet. Molasses, Sugars and Syrups continue easy in price, with a very light demand. There is a very fair demand for Prunes, Currants and Raisins in consequence of their being cheaper than domestic dried fruits.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7½	Louisiana	5¾@6½

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demarara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½	Standard B	9½
Crushed	11½	Standard Ex C	9⅜
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9½
Powdered	11¼	N. O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27
Prime Rio	22½@23	R. Rio, loose,	26½
Good Rio	20½@21½	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	3 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

GRAIN—There is but little Wheat coming forward, excepting that consigned to the mills, and while prime stock continues to command full prices, low grades are hard to dispose of at low prices; we continue to quote prime to choice Ohio and Indiana red, $1,30a1,35; amber, same grades, $1,35a1,40; Northwestern Spring, $1,30a1,33. Sprouted Wheat is hard to quote, and hard to sell at any price. The Oat market continues steady, with a supply just about equal to the demand—quotable at 40a41c for mixed and white, 42a43c. Shelled Corn continues quiet, but the supply having been reduced by consignments to the seaboard there is a little better feeling, 46a48c on track for mixed on track, and 49a50c for prime dry yellow. Ear Corn is still quoted at 48a50c on wharf and track. Choice yellow Kansas and Nebraska Shelled, 51a55c free in elevator. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80a85c.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6½a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7½a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 9
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	8
Green Butcher Calf	10

LEATHER—General trade is rather quiet in this article. Harness in fair demand. Upper very dull. Calf slow. Rough Leather of choice quality scarce. Red Sole unchanged. We quote:

Oak Sole, country	0,31@ 0,39
Oak Sole, city	0,66@ 0,45
Red Sole. B. A. heav and mid	0,29@ 0,30
Red Sole, Oronoco	0,28@ 0,31
Red Sole, good dgd	0,25@ 0,20
Oak, Rough	0,24@ 0,27
Harness, city oak	0,36@ 0,38
Harness, country	0,30@ 0,35
Harness, No. 2 and common	0,28@ 0,32
Fair Skirting	0,40@ 0,43
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz	54,00@66,00
Belt Leather	0,40@ 0,44
Finished Calf	0,90@ 1,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot	0,18@ 0.22
Finished Kips	0,50@ 0,90

HAY—The market for baled continues dull and overstocked, and prices are weak but unchanged—upland prairie quotable at $10a12; timothy, $15a17; loose—from country wagons $17a21, as to quality and condition. Oat Straw very dull, $10a12 per ton.

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, but there has been no quotable change in prices. Bran $15a16 ₱ ton; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $17a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a22, as to quality.

ONIONS—With light receipts for some time past the stock has been reduced considerably, and prices are no better; we now quote at $1,50a2 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market continues quiet and unchanged—we continue to quote at 30a35c ₱ bu. on track, and 40a45c, in a jobbing way, out of store.

PROVISIONS—Dealers report a fair trade, but complain that the margin for profit is small, which may be attributed in part to the fact that the product is, and has been for some time past, lower relatively than hogs. The indications at the present writing are favorable to holders, notwithstanding there is considerable apprehension in regard to the future of the market.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Do. half barrels	14¾
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10½	Do. buckets	14¾
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14½	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6½	Do. in buckets	—
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	16½
Short Rib do	13	Do. 3 lb pails	17¼
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 5 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$23,00	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Family Mess Pork	23,00	Ham Sausage	9
Short Cut "	23,00	Carbon Oil	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Cheese	—
		Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. do. ½ bbls	4.00
		Do. do. bbls	8.50

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13a14c ₱ lb; live do., 50a60c ₱ pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c.

SEEDS—Clover seed quoted at $9a9,25 ₱ bushel; Timothy at $2,60a2,80.

TALLOW—Prime country rendered, 8½a9; city do, 9½a9½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 2, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	140 cars.	— cars.	24 cars.	5 cars.
Saturday	19 "	11 "	6 "	2 "
Sunday	14 "	24 "	22 "	17 "
Monday	11 "	40 "	4 "	1 "
Tuesday	11 "	48 "	20 "	19 "
Wednesday	— "	29 "	14 "	16 "
Thursday	11 "	20 "	10 "	5 "
Total	206 "	187 "	110 "	85 "
Last week	184 "	160 "	130 "	74 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals for the week ending at noon to-day were, as will be seen, somewhat larger than those of the preceding week, both of through consignments and of local stock, and the market was very generally reported as having been one of the worst of the season. A few strictly prime cattle, of which there were none on sale, could doubtless have been disposed of at last week's prices, but common and medium grades were reported lower and exceedingly dull; the grades last mentioned sold lower this week than at any time since the war, if we mistake not. Owners generally, there is every reason to believe, lost heavily; we have no doubt there were cattle sold here this week for less than they cost at home, losing freight, shrinkage, feed bills and commissions, and nearly all the cattle bought here last week are reported as having lost money. In a word, trade has been exceedingly unsatisfactory to both eastern and western operators for some time past, in consequence of a steady shrinkage in values, and as might be expected, they feel very much discouraged.

To-day there was a little better feeling, in consequence of an advance in Chicago, which, it is thought, will stiffen up the eastern markets next week, but trade was by no means active. Operators generally have been so badly deceived in the course of the market for several weeks that they are apprehensive of the future, and are unwilling to take the chances they would ordinarily under existing circumstances; in a word, it looked to-day as if cattle bought here at current rates would be pretty certain to make some money in the east, yet there was no disposition manifested to buy, except by those dealers who had to have some.

There were some Baltimore buyers in attendance to-day, but they did not buy very freely—half a dozen cars, yet their appearance was not without its effect. Philadelphia took but 45 cars against 65 cars last week; it is said that Lancaster and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State have commenced to run cattle into that market, and as a consequence there were not so many wanted here. New York bought 15 cars and country dealers and local buyers, 30 cars. There have been a number shipped on in first hands already, owners being unwilling to sell at the prices, but as there were but few on sale to-day it is probable they would be about all picked up before the close.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,600 steers—none on sale	5,75a6,25
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5,25a5,50
Fair 1,100a1,200 steers	4,25a4,75
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers	4,00a4,25
Stockers 900a1,000 lbs	3,50a4,00
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3,00a4,00

HOGS.

The market to-day was better than it was yesterday; prices for strictly prime heavy in consequence of a very light supply were 10a15c higher, while for common stock, of which the offerings have largely consisted, there was no quotable improvement. The receipts have been light for several weeks past, but the demand has fallen off proportionately in consequence of the high prices; butchers can make no money out of pork at prevailing rates for hogs and the consequence is they are all buying very sparingly and not a few have quit slaughtering hogs altogether. The regular Philadelphia and New York buyers we feel satisfied are not buying within one-third as many hogs as they ordinarily do at this season of the year, and as the lenten season has just set in, there is not much prospect of any improvement in the demand during the next six weeks.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	9,00a9,40
Fair to good Yorkers	8,00a8,20
Stillers, as to quality	7,75a8,00
Rough mixed stock	7,00a7,50

SHEEP.

The run was less than that of last week, and with an average demand and a light supply, the market has been fairly active at an advance of 20a25c per cwt, as compared with last week. The quality considering the number, was fair, fully up to the average; one bunch of extra averaging 136 lbs, brought 7½, and there were a number of sales at 7 to 7,10. It apears rather strange that cattle should be lower than they have been for years, while sheep bring very full prices and hogs higher than they have been this season; it is easily explained, however; there is an oversupply of the one, and a shortage in the other, especially as regards hogs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 100a130 lbs	7,00a7,35
Prime 95a100 lbs	6,25a6,50
Good 80a90 lbs	5,75a6,00
Fair 75a80 lbs	5,00a5,50
Common 70a75 lbs	4,00a4,50
Indianas, according to quality	4,00a6,50

MORE CHANGES.

Messrs. Orr & Williams, one of our oldest commission firms, have sold their office and good will to Holmes, Lafferty & Co., and gone to Philadelphia to take charge of the National Stock Yards. Mr. Robert Cochran, of Cochran, Heskett & Co., is also associated with Messrs. Orr & Williams in their new departure. Mr. Wm. Florence, who was cattle salesman for Orr & Williams has been employed by Holmes, Lafferty & Co. in the same capacity, and Wm. Hazlewood, Jr., who was sheep salesman for the former firm, has been employed by Messrs. Denley, McNabb & Co., in the same capacity. All the stock men wish Orr & Williams and Cochran great succes in their new enterprise.

COMPARISON OF SUPPLY AND PRICES OF CATTLE IN NEW YORK WITH SAME TIME IN 1875.

The statement of receipts for the last four weeks shows an increase over the corresponding four weeks of last year of 2,259 head—an excess of 515 per week. A comparison of the market for the month with the trade during the corresponding time last week shows a wide difference in prices, and a marked shrinkage in the value of fat cattle. A year ago to-day a car load of fat State steers and oxen, 11 cwt average, sold at 14c ₱ lb, to dress 60lbs to the gross cwt, whereas this morning only 13c ₱ lb, to dress 60 lbs to the gross cwt, could be obtained for a car load of premium Illinois steers, as good as ever seen, that would dress 11¾ cwt average. Again, a six-car lot of fat Illinois steers, 1,375 lbs. live weight, changed hands to-day at 1[illegible] dress 57 lbs, and 10[illegible] same salesman sold [illegible] 6 car loads of rather [illegible] live weight, average a[illegible] 57 lbs to the gross [illegible] steers, about 1,275 lbs a[illegible] dress 57a58 lbs.—*N. Y.* [illegible]

PITTSBURGH D[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE PITT[illegible]
THURSDAY,[illegible]

Corrected by HARRIS & [illegible] Druggists, corner Liberty and [illegible]

We are in receipt of a revised [illegible] manufacturers of White Lead, [illegible] strictly pure white lead in Oil—

In 25, 50, 100, 300 and 500 lb. kegs [illegible]
12½ lb. kegs [illegible]
25 lb tin pails [illegible]
12½ lb. tin pails [illegible]

Acac., sorts	20a 30 lb	Oil, Anise	[illegible]
2d select	35a 40 lb	Bergam	[illegible]
1st select	40a 50 lb	Cassia	[illegible]
Acid. Citric	1,05a1,12 lb	Castor	[illegible]
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	[illegible]
Tartaric	54a 59 lb	Linseed R	[illegible]
Alcohol	2,1?a2,35 gal	Linseed B	[illegible]
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	[illegible]
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1,25a[illegible]
Socot		Qts	6,25a[illegible]
Alum	3¾a 4½ lb	" Pts	3,25a[illegible]
Amm., Aq.	8a 12 lb	Orange	3,50a4,[illegible]
Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	70a1,[illegible]
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyl	3,50a4,00
Assafœtida	25a 30 lb	Pepperm't	5,00a5,50 lb
Bals. Copaib	90a 95 lb	Sassafras	75a85 lb
Canada	,50a 60 lb	Winterg'n	4,00a4,25 lb
Bay Rum	2,75a4,00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2,75a3,00 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub nit	2,60a2,25 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Blue Mass	70 lb	Chlorate	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	11a12 lb	Iodid	2,75a3,00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Quinine	2,30a2,40 oz
Brim., Roll	4a 5¼ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	17 lb
Buchu	18a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	27 lb
Calomel Am	1,25 lb	Ipecac P.	1,88 lb
Camphor ref	30a 34 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	6a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1,00a1,50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	" Pow	1,00a1,50 lb
Rom	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2,50 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chlorofor	1,00a1,15 lb	Senega	1,00a1,20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	35 lb
Red	1,20a1,30 lb	Val. Eng.	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	70a 80 lb	Saffron Am.	80a1,00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar.	46a 48 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2½a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1,50a1,60 lb	Rochelle	35 lb
Ergot	1,70 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	45a 48 lb	Seed. Can'y	15a 18 lb
Sul.	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2,50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	25a 30 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	22a 24 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	52a 70 lb
Indigo, Man	1,00a1,20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1,10a1,25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4,00a4,25 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	85 oz	Bi Carb	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2,55a3,00 oz
Logwood	2¾a 3¼ lb	Pulv	2,30a2,75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead	24a 28 oz
Magnes, Cal	80a1,00 lb	Turpen. spts	45a 50 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1,88a4,00 gal
Manna, Fla.	50 lb	Copal	1,25a2,00 gal
Morph. Sul.	4,40a4,60 oz	Damar	1,50a1,80 gal
Nit. Silver	96 oz	Japan	75a1,10 gal
Opium	6,60a6,80 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	9,20a9,40 lb	Whiting	⅞a 2½ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, March 2, 1876.

The Crude market was reported firmer, but without any important change in prices. United certificates, $2,06½; Conduit, $2,05 bid; $2,06½ asked; Union, $2,02½; immediate shipment, $2,20. Refined continues quiet and unchanged; 14c delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, equal to 10½c on cars here.

The transportation question continues to be the all absorbing topic of discussion in refining circles, and it is not surprising, as upon it hinges the welfare of the business here in Pittsburgh. Petitions are in circulation, and being numerously signed, which will be sent to Harrisburg, asking the Legislature to extend the free pipe bill to Allegheny county. The Conduit, it appers, was got through on the old charter.

The Barrel market continues dull, in sympathy with oil; country, $1,05; city make, $1,15a1,20.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bushnell	Citizens O W	81
Do	Model O W	1,431
Do	Fairview O W	80
Stevenson	Central O W	1,898
Total		3,490

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	678
Brilliant O W	Do.	810
Total		1,488

New York Wool Market.

During the past week a moderately fair business has been effected, and the general position is without material change. At one time, however, there was a slight irregularity, caused by the two additional failures in the New England milling districts and holders were inclined to be very cautious in the matter of credits. The offerings of Spring Clip California are light, and business consequently is of the same proportions. In the inferior qualities of Fall a pretty good movement has taken place, although at very low prices. The supplies of western Texas are now quite large, but eastern is scarce and firm. As regards fleeces it can be said that holders of choice lots refuse to accept of a concession, as the offerings are so light, and maintain a firm front. The general opinion, however, is that a good cash buyer could operate advantageously. Other domestic wools sell moderately. In foreign wools a small business is being done, and the limited stocks impart a firm tone. We append quotations:

Washed Fleece—XXX and Picklock, 50a52c; XX and X, 45a47c; Nos. 1 and 2, 43a50c; Combing, 50a62c; Tub-washed, 45a55c.

California Unwashed—Spring clip, 19a32c; Fall clip, 14a22c.

Pulled Wool—Domestic, extra, 40a47c; Super 38a46c; No. 1, 30a37c; No. 2 12a18c; Lambs, 35a45c; Western, 30a40c; Southern, 28a35c; California, 28a40c.

Oregon, Western and Southern States—Unwashed clothing, average quality, 30a35c; Unwashed Combing do, 40a45c.

Texas—Unwashed Superior, 25a28c; Average, 19a24c; Ordinary, 15a24c; Coarse, 19a21c.

New Mexican and Colorado—Washed, 26a33; Unwashed, 22a26c; Black, 17a23c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, but in the main lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 98¾c spot; 99¾c seller April; $1,03¼ seller May; No. 3 80c; rejected 69¾a70c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 42¼c spot; 42¾c seller April; 46¾c seller May. Oats: demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2 32c spot; 32¼c seller April; 34⅛c seller May. Barley steady and in moderate demand; 53¼a54c spot; 54a54½c seller April. Rye quiet and steady; 60a60½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher; $21,75a21,90 cash; $21,70a21,80 March; $22a22,12½ seller April. Lard active, but higher; $13,65 spot; $13,22½ seller April. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 8½c; short rib 12¼c; short clear 12c.

WHISKY—$1,06.

New York.

NEW YORK March 2.—Flour dull and easier; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and States $4a4,50; common to good $4,85a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,75; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; St. Louis $4,90a7,25. Rye flour quiet; $4,10a5,05. Corn meal quiet; western $2,75a3,50. Wheat in buyers favor; receipts 13,000 bushels; No. 1 Chicago $1,24a1,26 No. 3 store $1,10; No 2 Milwaukee $1,24a1,26; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,35; white Michigan $1,50. Rye heavy and lower; western 80a82c; State 80a85c. Barley little more active; No. 2 Canada $1,08. Malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; receipts 53,000 bushels; mixed and no grade 60 1-4a60 3-8c; new grade 62a62 3-4; western mixed new ungraded 61 1-2a63c. Oats dull and in buyers favor; receipts 26,000 bushels; western mixed and State 44 1-2a47 1-2c; white 46a52c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7 1-4a7 3-4c; prime 7 3-4a7 7-8c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum quiet; crude 8 5-8c; refined 14a14 1-4c; cases 18 1-4a21c; naphtha 9 1-2c. Tallow quiet 9 1-8c. Rosin quiet; $1,60a1,62. Turpentine firmer; 37c. Eggs unsettled; western 17a17 1-2c; State and Pennsylvania 19 1-2a20. Pork firmer; $22,75a23. Beef quiet; good plain mess 12c. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear 12 1-8a12 1-4c; city 12 1-2c. Lard firmer; 13 1-2c. Butter firm; western 15a28c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,11.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 2.—Refined petroleum 10a10¼d; do spirits 8 1-2a9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 6 1-32a6 1 2d, sales of 10,000 bales, including speculation and export, and 6,300 bales American. Lard: 65a66s. Tallow: 43 1-2s.

RIO JANEIRO, March 1.—Yesterday being Shrove Tuesday, was observed as a holiday, and the markets were closed. Coffee to-day is animated, and prices very firm at 5,800a5,950 reis per ten kilogrammes, good firsts. Exchange on London 27⅞. Freights per sail to the English Channel 32 shillings. Average daily receipts of coffee for the week, 6,000 bags; sales of the week—For Europe via the Channel, 19,000 bags for the United States, 55,000; for Mediterranean ports, 16,000; shipments of the week—For Europe via the Channel, 31,000 bags; for the United States, 27,000; for Mediterranean ports, 10,000; total stock now in port, 80,000 bags.

SANTOS, March 1.—The coffee market is animated and prices firm; 5,600a5,750 reis per ten kilogrammes for superior. Average daily receipts for the week, 2,100 bags. The week's sales comprised as follows: For Europe, 31,000 bags; for Mediterranean ports, 29,000; total shipments for all ports during the week, 28,000 bags; stock on hand, computed, 77,000.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady and unchanged. Corn: western easier; western mixed 59¾c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye nominal. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork $22,75. Bulk meats: shoulders 9½c; clear rib 12⅝a12½c loose. Bacon shoulders 10¼c; clear rib 13½c. Hams 15¼a16c. Lard steady and firm; crude 13a13½c; refined 13¾a14c. Butter active, firm and unchanged. Petroleum nominal, crude 8 1-2c; refined 14¼c. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whisky nominally $1,10.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum easy; refined 13¾a14c; crude 11c. Flour quiet; high grades $7a8. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red $1,39½; amber $1,42; white $1,54a1,55. Corn less active at 54a56c; white 60c. Oats inactive and weak; white 44a48c; mixed 41a42c. Whisky steady at $1,10. Butter: choice firm; New York and Bradford county extra 35a37c; firsts 28a32c; western extra 28a30c; firsts 19a20c; western do 18a19c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾a14c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Cotton firm; 12c. [illegible] Flour [illegible] quiet and unchanged. Provisions very strong with upward tendency. Pork: $22,75a23. Bulk meats: 8 3-4a12a12 1-4a12½c. Bacon: 9 3-4a13a13 1-4c. Sugar cured hams 14a14½c. Lard: 14 1-4a15½c. Whisky firm; $1,04.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,40. Corn lower; 37¼a37½c. Oats dull at 32½c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 65c. Pork dull at $22,50. Lard steady at 12¾a12 3-4c. Bacon firm; advancing; 9 3-4a12 3-4a13a13 3-4c. Whisky firm at $1,06.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 2.—Flour steady; western superfine $4a4,50; common extras $5a5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a9; fancy Minnesota $7,75a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a66c. Oats: mixed to No. 2 white 45a50c; rejected 43a46c; No. 1 white 54a55c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Corn meal dull; $2,50. Pork scarce and higher; mess $23,25a23,50. Dry salt meats firmer; 9½, 12¾a13c. Bacon firmer; 10¼, 14a14½c. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 2.—Wheat dull; white State $1,45. Corn quiet; new 65c; old 68c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held $1; No. 2 Bay $1,08; No. 1 Canada $1,17.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11¾c; prime white, 150 test, 12¾c, car lots cash.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—Cotton quiet at 12c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts 1,700; shipments 300. Other markets quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Beeves: receipts 210 head; making 2,620 for three days, against 2,980 same time last week; quality common to prime; demand light and market very quiet and unchanged prices at 8¼a11½c; inferior to prime lots with few selections retailed at 12a12 1-4c. Sheep: Arrivals 4,320 head, making 7,520 for three days against 13,920 same time last week; market steady, firmer tone and quicker sale for good stock; poor to good sheep 5½ to 7 14c; 2 cars extra Indiana 112 lbs 8c; car load extra Ohio 118 lbs 8 1-4c. Swine: receipts 4,700 head, making 11,290 for three days against 11,230 same time last week; none offered alive since last Saturday.

BUFFALO, March 2.—Cattle: receipts 374 head; total for week 7,413; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800 head; total for week 11,400; sales 700; unchanged prices. Hogs: receipts 2,900 head; total for week 18,400; market slow; light stock; 135 to 150 lbs $7,50a7,80; Yorkers, fair to good, $7,80a8,20; no heavy hogs in market.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—Hogs: steady; Yorkers $7,45a7,75; packing $7,65a8,00; extra $8,10. Cattle: good demand; shippers, good to choice natives, $4,75a5,25; medium to fair $4a4,35; fancy steers $3,75a4,50; native stockers $2,50a3,75.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—Hogs firm; quality poor; light $7,45a7,80; packing $7,85a8,15; few heavy $8,20a8,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 2.—Hogs: receipts 950; spot $7,50a7,75.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton dull; 12⅝a12 13-16c; futures closed firm; March 12 17-32c; April 12 25 32a13 15-16c; May 13 9 32c; June 13 5-8a13 15-16c; July 13 5-8; August 13 15-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2—Cotton active; better qualities firmer; other descriptions steadier; sales 11,650 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts net 6,428 bales; gross 6,641; exports to the continent 1,146; Great Britain 2,870; stock 346,997.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The package trade in domestics and woolens continued quiet. Cotton goods are unchanged in price and in moderate request. Cottonades were less active. Prints were fairly active, and cambrics, cretonnes and percales in steady demand. Cotton dress goods continued active, and worsted fabrics in fair request. The *Daily Bulletin* says very large sales of Hamburg embroideries will be made at auction next week.

Pork Packing at Six Principal Western Cities.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* will to-morrow give what information it has available at this time relative to the packing of hogs at the six principal western cities for the season just closed. The aggregate packing at these points reaches 3,200,000, against 3,500,000 last year. In regard to weights, Chicago being estimated at seventeen pounds gross increase, the average increase at the six cities is about ten pounds net, or about five per cent.; lard about three pounds increase per head. These averages, however, may be somewhat changed by official returns when completed. At all points in the West the shortage approximates 700,000 head, including a decrease in shipments to seaboard cities. The hog crop shows a shortage of about 1,100,000 as compared with last season.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Col. Sydney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Merchants Exchange, made the following report to that body to-day: Total number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from November 1st, 1875 to March 1st, 1876, not including butchers' hogs, 544,042; same time last season 540,334; total cut by butchers who cut over one thousand hogs, 19,317; same time last season, 19,830; total for the season, including butchers' hogs, 563,359; same time last season, 560,164. Further and complete details of the season's work will be submited on Friday.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—lot produce, Wilbert & W; 9 pkgs e corn, T; Stewart lot produce, J. H. Loh & Co; lot produce, Wilbert & W, lot produce, J. H. Loh & Co; 5 bxs alcohol, Harris & E; 1 case cigars, W. Hemphill; 5 bbls whisky, C. Hook; 8 bbls h ware, T. J. Rankin; 20 tcs hams, J. H. Parker; 25 bbls whisky, J. McDonald & Co; 2 hhds b meat, 1 bx do, Vangorder & S; 50 bxs candles, F. Seilers & Co; 10 do, W Cooper & Co; 1 tc shoulders, 1 do beef, J. A. Renshaw & Co; 3 bxs c yeast, Kramer & S; 1 case cigars, 24 cads tobacco, C.C. Baer; 35 do, Allen, K. & Co; 5 bbls whisky, G. Roching; 19 do, 5 do r do, T Kaiser & Co; 1 cask l pipe, 2 coils do, T. R. Sulzer; 1 car staves, J. Kamish; 1 do, J. P. Wood; 1 do b hay, Scott & G; 962 pcs b bacon, Rea, H. & Co; 39 sks barley, McHenry & H; 11 bdls spokes, J. S. Lautner.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—21 bags t seed, J. Hinkle; 7 tubs butter, Res, H. & Co; 100 pkgs fish, W. Cooper & Co; 110 pkgs lard, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls spirits, J. Affelder & Bro; 1 car flour, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do, D. Wallace; 1 do, Watt, L. & Co; 4 do, F. W. Jenkins & Bro; 1 do, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 do, Peabody, H. & Co; 5 do, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, Houck, C. & Co; 6 tubs butter, J. A. Graff & Son; 1 car hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; lot produce, Wilbert & W; 1 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 23 bbls beans, Hitchcock, McC. & Co; 50 bags potatoes, Friedley Bros; 1 keg butter, J. Lacy & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 car potatoes, C. W. Hazell; 2 b sides, Head, C. & Co; 1 bbl butter, S. S. Marvin; 1 car hay, A. Austin & Sons; 2 car ice, A. Kennedy; 10 bxs g ware, J. Lippencott; 15 bbls oil, S. B. Graham; 10 bbls flour, J. Porterfield.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—3 cars ice, Lutz & W; 3 do, J. N. Straub & Co; lot produce, J. Herbert; 4 tubs cheese, I. Osech; 31 sks rags, W. H. McClinton; 1 bbl bacon, 5 sks meat, R. Carson; lot produce, F. Bechlar; 20 pkgs s boards, A. M. Wrigley, 8 bxs m sugar Patterson & C; 1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 1 do pig lead, Armstrong, F. & Co, 1 bbl eggs, J. Marquis; 1 pkg frames, A. Hastey; 2 cars hoop poles, Penna. Salt mfg Co; 1 do, P. Y. Hyte; 1 keg eggs, W. Richards; 3 bbls eggs, T. Robinson; 36 sks e corn, Adams & K; 16 bdls staves, Reed & Bro; 6 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 2 rolls leather, Graham & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, Heath & S; 1 do, Aubray & Son; 13 bxs m sugar, D. M. Jenkins; 14 bxs w in shape, G. H. Dauler; lot produce, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 bale rubber, Hartley McKee & Co; 6 pails tobacco, A. Downey; 3 bbls m iron, A. Speer & Son; 4 s machines, J. M. Ralston; lot produce, J. Dunlap; 50 sks rye, J. & W. Fairley; 40 bxs pipes, 5 cases matches, J. D. Thompson; 40 bdls sboards, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls o meal, J. Porterfield & Co; 10 do eggs, H. M. Caldwell; 10 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 do, P. Duff & Son; 3 do, 2 tubs butter, E. Fox & Co; 5 bdls wire, J. Woodwell & Co; 1 tub butter, J. Lacy & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—28 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 27 do, Armstrong, D. & Co, 48 do, N. Y. & C. G. C. Co; 3 do, G. W. Glass; 26 do stone, Isabella Fur; 8 do, Shoenberger & Co; 2 do hay, J. Graham; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 3 do, G. F. Smith; 3 do, J. Scott, Esq; 6 do, Nat. T. Works; 2 do benzine, Con. Gas Co; 1 do brick, Jones & L; 1 do acid, Wormser, M. & Co; 1 do ref oil, Citizens O W; 2 do h h goods, Mike Connors; 1 do clay, E. T. S. Works; 1 do brick, Harbison & W.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 car do, D. Wallace; 2 do wheat, Marshall, K. & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Pgh. F. & I. Co m 1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co m	3	J Reamer m	3
J W Porter m	1	W. A. B. Co m	2
J Moorhead b	1	Mackintosh & Co m	1
Total			11

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	10	Soho Furnace o	10
Lewis O. & P o	1	Lucy Fur Co	1
W. Clark & Co p	4	Philips N & Co p	4
Zug & Co. p	13		
Total			40

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Pgh. F. & I. Co m	2	Nimick & Co m	3
Graff, B & Co o	9	E T Steel Co m	36
Lewis O & P m	6		
Total			55

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,
DEALER IN
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,
[illegible]ght Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,
[illegible]ss, Copper, Lead and Zinc,
[illegible] J. Hammond,
[illegible] Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

[illegible]OLESALE GROCERS, &c.
[illegible]STORE AND FOR SALE.
[illegible]0 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
[illegible]0 Barrels Rye Flour.
[illegible]0 Barrels Bermuda Red Onions.
[illegible]0 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
[illegible] Cars Rye.
[illegible]0 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
[illegible] by ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

[illegible] Orleans Sugar & Molasses
[illegible]"WHITE STAR" FLOUR
[illegible]ULL LINE GROCERIES.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw. All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements. White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster. Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Offices—134 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PETER KEIL .... JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

SUNDRIES.
10 bbls. Dried Peaches—halves.
10 cars Shelled Corn.
5 cars Red Wheat.
Chopped Corn.
Chopped Corn and Oats.
A lot of Sacks, cheap.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty St., office up stairs.
February 21, 1876.

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft.	in.	Change —or † ft.	in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	25	7	—1	11	N	Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	16	6		4	N	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	2	9	—3		SW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	4	8	†1		SW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	6	†1	6	E	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks.	4	7	—4		SE	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	8	2	—3		N	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	29	7	—1	8	NW	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	9	6	—1		N	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	8		—6		N	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	17	4	—1		N	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	9	4			NE	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	42	3			N	Clear.

JOHN KABERNAGLE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 8 feet and falling. Cloudy and cool; it would freeze pretty sharply last night again.

THE Arlington left Cincinnati on Wednesday for St. Louis.

No accidents reported to the coal fleet as yet, and it is hoped there will be none.

THE Salt Valley is due from Ironton on Sunday and will return on Monday at 2 P. M.

CAPT. A. F. POWER on Monday, at Cincinnati, sold the steamer Louisville for $10,000.

BOTH the Allegheny and Monongahela were reported falling at headwaters yesterday.

CAPT. R. C. MASON, formerly of the Durfee, was down from Brownsville yesterday.

THE Nellie Peck is lying at the levee at Dardanelle, and will stay there until there is more water.

THE Fleetwing was at Vicksburg Saturday, coming up the Mississippi with Dan Rice's Horse show.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed and the Granite State, from Portsmouth, arrived.

NOTHING more said about that daily line of packets between here and Cincinnati. Has it fallen through again?

THE E. H. Durfee, Capt. D. W. Marratta, is announced for the Upper Missouri, clear through to Fort Benton.

IT was just 20 minutes from the time the fire was discovered on board the Mary Bell until she burned, sunk and was no more.

WE have been requested by Superintendent Dunlap, of Gray's Iron Line, to say that the Rover will positively leave as advertised.

THE towboat Stella was put up at auction yesterday and knocked down to Sneathen & Wilson for $5,500. She is about 12 years old.

THE Rover, of Gray's Iron Line, is filling up steadily, and as will be seen by card, is announced to leave for St. Louis to-morrow.

CAPT. HEGLER was offered $8,000 in cash for the steamer Kittie Hegler, in Jesse K. Bell's office, in New Orleans, the day before she was burned.

THE following Cincinnati companies held risks on the Mary Belle: Enterprise, $5,000; National, $3,600; Commercial, $3,600; Farmers, $2,500; Ætna, $5,000.

THE John L. Rhoads, one of the best sternwheel boats on the western waters, is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and, as will be seen, is announced to take her departure to-morrow.

CAPT. ROBERT ROBISON, an old steamboatman, as President of the Hoboken Bank, this city, is afflicted with rheumatism, and makes his appearance on the street with the assistance of a cane.

CLERK JAMES GREENOUGH, who has been boating most of the time below for several years, is in the city visiting his friends. He made several trips on the Fannie Tatum last year between here and St. Louis.

A DISPATCH from R. W. Dugan, says that the cargo of the sunken Osceola was nearly all off, and that the T. F. Eckert was expected to raise her by last night. The damage to the hull of the Osceola was slight.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: Capt. M. W. Beltzhoover, of Pittsburgh, participated in the Mardi-Gras festivities. He was one of Rex's pages, and looked fascinating. All the ladies smiled.

THE Col. A. P. Kounz arrived at New Orleans Saturday, with 732 bales cotton, taken from the sunken Lotus No. 2. The balance of her cargo still remains in the hold of the boat. It is uncertain whether the boat can be raised.

MR. GEO. CLINTON, Mate of the Charles B. Church, was folly exonerated from the charge of shooting a negro deck-hand during the last trip of the boat. After a trial before Judge Hooper, Mr. Clinton was discharged on Monday.

THE following appeared in the river column of yesterday's *Evening Dispatch*: "The Globe-Democrat river reporter went to sleep on the Colossal yesterday, and woke to find himself an Othello. Burnt cork did it." We would merely remark that it is a LIE, and would request the reporter of that paper to be more particular hereafter in his remarks when reference is made to this party.—*St. Louis Globe*.

CAPT. JOHN TODD has been at Yankton for some weeks past getting the Missouri River Transportation Co.'s steamer ready for business. Capt. Todd will take command of the Durfee at St. Louis and Capt. Dan Marratta will proceed to Bismarck, where he will act as agent this coming season for the Company above named.

SINCE the 1st of December, 1875, fourteen steamers have been burned and sunk in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, viz: Minneola, Mary Bell, J. M. Chambers, Yazoo Belle, City of Quincy, May Lowry, Bill Henderson, Lotus No. 3, Kitty Hegler, Garry Owen, W. S. Pike, Osceola, Magnetia, and the Rapides. The latter was built here by Captain Haeberle, deceased. The loss of the above steamers decreases the tonnage over 1,500 tons.

A ST. LOUIS special under date of Tuesday says: Business is generally looking up. Rates to New Orleans are 25 cents per bbl for flour, and 12½ cents per hundred for pound freight. Captain Lon Bryson left for Cincinnati this evening, and I. B. Whittaker for Pittsburgh. Offerings for the Ohio river are dull. The Barnard got off the bar above St. Mary's, and will be here with her barges to-morrow. The John F. Tolle left for New Orleans with 1,200 tons. The iron steamer Carondelet and City of Alton follow on Saturday. The Ironsides and Norton are still here.

(*For Additional River News see Fourth Page.*)

RIVER PACKETS.

Ho! For Carroll and Ft. Benton and all points in Montana, offering unsurpassed accommodations for parties going to the Black Hills and all points on Missouri.

THE NEW, LARGE AND POWERFUL PASSENGER STEAMER,
E. H. DURFEE.
D. W. MARATTA .... Master
JOE TODD .... Clerk
Leaves for all points on Missouri River,
MARCH 20th, 1876.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. EVANS & CO., or
A. McCARTY,
90 Water street, Pittsburgh.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, March 4—10 A. M.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
ROVER.
GREENLEE .... Commander.
Will leave as above.
Will give freight receipts to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, St. Louis and Missouri river.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agts. or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER
EMMA GRAHAM.
J. T. RUSSELL .... Master.
N. EARHART .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEO. H. GHRIEST, and
S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.
SPECIAL—The Emma Graham will take her departure for Cincinnati at 3 P. M., on Wednesday, positively. J. T. RUSSELL, Master.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
SATURDAY, March 4.
THE STEAMER
JOHN L. RHOADS.
Master .... J. M. VANDERGRIFT
Will leave as announced above.
Receipting freights through to all points South and Missouri River.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
G. H. GHRIEST, Agent.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.
LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
SALT VALLEY.
T. SANFORD .... Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY .... Clerks
Will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator. Please apply to
MAX SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

OLIVE OIL—FOR THE TABLE. MOTTEL'S and Antonini's, in pint and quarts, received fresh, and for sale by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.
Iron Bank Block,
Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL .... $200,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.
Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
fe10:h41

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS
FOR
STEAM BOILERS!
TAKES THE
PREMIUM.
They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no moveable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,
FOUNDERS and
MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
WM. G. PRICE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS,
SUGAR KETTLES,
Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,
No. 29 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled and Sand Rolls
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Haskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
No. 38 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.
A. HARTUPEE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
Of any desired size and shape. Also
Every Variety of Tiles,
For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Beds and Furnaces.
Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand.
OFFICE,
CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET.
ALLEGHENY.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 287 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

IRON AND STEEL.

McKEESPORT IRON WORKS.
W. D. WOOD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT PLANISHED
AND REFINED SHEET IRON.
Office—111 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ALEX. NIMICK, President. SAML. H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.
Jacobus & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS,
Formerly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1833, and
PITTSBURGH VARIETY WORKS,
Formerly Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., founded A. D. 1855, manufacturers of the well-known J. & N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and Latches, Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter Scales, Paint and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Domestic Hardware generally.
Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROOFS.
W. B. Scaife & Sons,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Ave.,
79, 81, 83, 90 and 92 Second Ave. and 78 Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Erect in any part of the United States,
IRON ROOF FRAMES
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED IRON,
The best article in use for covering or siding Wooded Frame Buildings.
ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF
SCAIFE'S PATENT WROUGHT
IRON DOME HEAD,
Kitchen Range Boiler,
EVERY BOILER TIGHT AND TESTED AT 130 POUNDS PRESSURE.
Sheet and Plate Iron Work,
AND COPPER PIPES.

WAYNE IRON
AND
STEEL WORKS.
BROWN & CO.,
Manufacture of the
WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality; Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern. Near Union Depot. Office and Works,
COR. DUQUESNE WAY AND TENTH ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Our "U. S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

GRAPHIC
SELF-FEED
Base Burner,
GUARANTEED TO BURN
SOFT COAL,
HARD COAL,
OR COKE.
MANUFACTURED BY
A. BRADLEY & CO.,
NO. 30
Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Pennsylvania Iron Works.
EVERSON, MACRUM & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
SHEET AND BAR IRON,
Flat, Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Tank and Boiler Iron, Fine and Common Sheet Iron.
Office at Works, SECOND AVENUE, immediately above upper Monongahela bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY.
A. TOMLINSON & CO.
Manufacturers of COAL PIT CAR WHEELS, BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE and MACHINERY CASTINGS of every description. RAILROAD STREET, between 29th and 30th streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY.
Manufacturers of BRIDGE, ROLLING MILL, BLAST FURNACE AND MACHINERY CASTINGS. CORNER OF LIBERTY AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, PITTSBURGH PA.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS!
Carnegie Brothers & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams.
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations for strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except Monday, at 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:55 p.m., Philadelphia 6:20 p.m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a.m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p.m arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p.m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p.m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m. Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:55 a. m., New York 10:25 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p.m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 2:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p.m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a.m., 5:06 and 9:36 p. m. Sunday 9:26 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:21 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday .... 1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday .... 1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday 7:56 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily .... 8:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily .... 1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily .... 5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily .... 8:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation .... 10:41 a. m.
Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m.; 1:21, 2:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.
Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.
Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:21 and 10:01 p. m.
Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:26 a. m.

Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:06 p.m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler .... 6:36 a.m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler .... 2:26 p.m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. 9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p.m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM. .... 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:31 and 9:11 p. m.
TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION .... 11:31 p.m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER .... 3:31 p.m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time.

Express connecting from Butler .... 10:11 a.m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler .... 5:31 p. m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a m. and 1:36 p. m. Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 m. and 6:41 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:42am
4 Columbus Mail	7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:42pm
2 Limited Mail	6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	8:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation	9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	7:12pm
5 Southern Express	2:32am
41 Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.

Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.

Fast Line leaves daily. Sundays excepted.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6:40am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail	8:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:50am
Homestead Ac.	5:58pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p.m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 P. M., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 11:12 a.m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Connellsville Ac	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:25am	Through Express	7:15am
McKeesport Ac.	11:00am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
Uniontown Ex.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ex	10:00am
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	Uniontown Ex	5:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	McKeesport Ac.	6:05pm
Through Ex	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:00pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:10am

Mail trains daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Eexpress West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday.

75 MILES THE SHORTEST AND ONLY ROUTE, between the East and the West, via. Washington City.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points East and Southeast.

L. M. COLE, Genl Ticket Agent.
E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
W. E. REPPERT, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 12, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:12am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Asht. Ex	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8.27am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & Ash Ex.	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3.42pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Mi., limit	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War Ac.	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale A.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:55am	Night Express	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom	9:35am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Eml'ton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:20pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:45pm
2d S. Works Ac	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Trains leave Soda Works at 8:35 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 P. M. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train, between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for City and Petrolia, Karns Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg, at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Lower Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. east to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Oleans and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER.
d&s

PRIVATE DISEASES. — OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For Circulars and Book, 10c., address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday excepted.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS REFINED;
ARSENIC—10 kegs Garland's best;
MANGANESE—5 bbls. extra;
Just arrived, and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 152 First aven

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers! THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are a falling barometer, warmer, south and east winds, and increasing cloudiness.

Thrown Over.

Owing to the exceedingly voluminous and highly interesting telegraphic news from Washington, concerning General Belknap, which we have given in full, a large amount of local and general news matter, prepared for this issue, has been crowded out.

The Heathen Chinee.

The Celestial Literary Society of the Eighth street U. P. church of this city will give a musical and literary entertainment in the lecture room of that church this evening. Proceeds for the education of Chinamen. Admission 25 cents.

Literary Entertainment.

This evening the Celestial Literary Society will give a literary and musical entertainment in the Reformed Presbyterian Church on Eighth street. The programme embraces essays, readings, orations, &c., interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The young ladies and gentlemen connected with this organization are well qualified to give such an entertainment, and from what we know of their capabilities and culture we feel confident that their performances this evening will not only reflect credit upon themselves but prove a source of enjoyment to all who attend. The house ought to be—as it doubtless will be—crowded.

Municipal Surveys.

A meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall. An ordinance locating Station street, at a width of fifty-five feet, between Frankstown and Denniston avenues, was laid over. The ordinance locating Harrison street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets, which was amended in Select Council last Monday by substituting Fifty-first for Fifty-third street, was recommended affirmatively as amended. An ordinance locating Meyer avenue was referred to the South Side members. Plans for the location of Fetzer street, in the Thirty-second ward, and Houck alley, in the Twenty-first ward, were ordered. An ordinance was ordered for the widening and extension of Spring or Well alley, in the Thirty-second ward. The February pay roll, amounting to $335, was approved and ordered to be paid.

Wall Ornamentation.

The season is rapidly approaching when that very much dreaded yet highly necessary convulsion of the household known as "spring cleaning" will commence, and when new wall paper will be much in demand. To know just where to find a complete and varied assortment of wall paper of all grades from the cheapest to the finest is a great desideratum, as it will save the housekeeper much vexation. Just such a place is the house of G. W. Pusey & Co., No. 65 Ohio street, Allegheny, between Market and Sandusky. This firm have just received their new spring stock, which includes the greatest possible variety and the latest styles. They have made a specialty of the business for many years, and therefore know exactly what is needed to make it successful. In addition to knowing what to buy, their long experience enables them to give much valuable and timely information to those to whom they sell, which is often a valuable consideration.

Weather.

The indications for February have proved correct, a mild and moderate month, with little hopes of snow or ice. On the last day of the lunar month some thin ice was made.

RECORD.

From January 26th to February 25th, days cloudy and variable, 15; rain, 9; snow, 2; clear or fair, 15; freezes and white frosts, 13. Daily average of the temperature, 39 52-100; same days 1875, 25.

Daily average of river 10½ feet; same days 1875, 5 feet. Rain fall 1876, 3 17-100 inches. Prevalent winds, southwest, west and northwest, fifty out of eighty-seven observations.

INDICATIONS.

From February 25th to March 25th, days of snow and rain, 17; principally short, alternate snow storms, with a few of rain. The indications show a moderate cold month and cloudy, although March and October are the only months which occasionally fail of fulfilling indications. It is believed the fruit in the bud is not destroyed, except peaches in some localities. The prospect is cold and changeable to the 20th inst., and colder than February. ***

PITTSBURGH February 29, 1876.

The Merchant Tailoring House of Messrs. T. & J. T. McCance.

No better evidence of the excellent quality of the material and manufactures of a firm is required than the length of time their business has been continued in the same locality. Tried by this rule, the establishment of Messrs. T. & J. T. McCance must be admitted to be one of the most reputable, reliable and satisfactory in the city, as they can point to more years of business prosperity than any other house in their line. This is due to the fact that they have ever made a specialty of securing the best material made, and manufacturing it in a style that always rendered the highest degree of satisfaction. They received last week a heavy importation of the latest and best qualities of foreign cloths, and this week augment their very large stock by the addition of a full and complete assortment of domestic manufacture. And, although they take such pains to provide for their patrons first-class qualities of material, and exercise unusual diligence to make up their suits in a durable and elegant manner, still their prices are very reasonable. We ask their friends and patrons to give them a call at 196 Liberty street, and examine the very fine assortment of suitings now in store for spring and summer wear.

Allegheny Street Committee.

The Allegheny Street Committee met last evening.

Street Commissioner Hanna was directed to notify the managers of the Exposition to remove all offices and obstructions on South avenue. The agreement between the city and P. F. W. & C. R. R. Company in regard to vacating a portion of Bidwell street was referred to the City Solicitor and Solicitor of the railroad company.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared changing the name of Middle alley to France street.

It was agreed to settle finally at the next meeting the claim of the contractor who graded and paved School street.

Messrs. Heagy, McRoberts and McGuire were appointed to ascertain what is necessary for the repairing of Madison avenue.

All bids for street improvements must hereafter be opened by the committee, in connection with the Controller.

The contract for the grading of Preble avenue was awarded to John Shetzel, for $2,245, and the contract for a board walk on Iona street to M. F. Kimbal, for the sum of $105.80 Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mr. Charles B. Wilson.

On Wednesday evening Charles B. Wilson, son of Mr. John T. Wilson, of East Liberty, died at the residence of his parents on Lincoln avenue. The deceased was prostrated with a severe cold about a fortnight ago, and after a few days of confinement the affection took the form of diptheria, and for several days this disease was prescribed for, but subsequently typhoid fever was developed, and this disease terminated fatally. During the last days of his illness Mr. Wilson was delirious, and the intervals of mental clearness were rare. He was gifted with a robust constitution, and his family persisted in the hope that his physical powers would successfully resist the encroachments of the disease. About 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, however, the suffering young man lapsed into unconsciousness, and soon after he passed away. Deceased was twenty years of age, the oldest child; his youth gave bright promise of a brilliant manhood, and his sudden demise will be a painful shock to the large circle of his friends, by whom he was loved and appreciated.

ANGULAR WHISKY.

Further Proceedings in the Thompson Case—The Defense Opened.

In the U. S. District Court yesterday, the trial of Samuel Thompson for crooked whisky proceedings was resumed. Pringle and Ailes, the two witnesses whose testimony produced such a sensation, were re-called and subjected to a rigid cross-examination by the defense, with the object of breaking their testimony, which so overwhelmingly shows that the defendant gave them money on condition that they would refuse to testify against him. Nothing could be effected, however, to weaken the testimony in the least.

The Government rested the case after the examination of Ailes and Pringle, and the defense was opened. But two witnesses were heard, and their testimony was concentrated in an attempt to prove the capacity of the distillery and the amount of whisky produced, the object being to show that it was impossible for the distillery to have produced as much whisky as the number of gallons on which tax was paid, and on which it is alleged the tax was not paid, would amount to.

There are a large number of witnesses for the defense, and the case will not be concluded before next week.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

Auction Sale

of House Furnishing Goods, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sales at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

KIM & SON'S,
118 Smithfield street.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The Manner in Which Collector Steel's Retention was Secured—Architect Boyd Not Removed—His Position Abolished.

The secret history of the removal and reinstatement of Mr. Thomas Steel as Collector of Customs in this city, and the causes that led to both, is interesting, not to say instructive. Therefore, we publish it. On Sunday afternoon last Mr. Steel received from President Grant a request for his resignation. It was based on the recommendation of Secretary Bristow, after an examination by the Solicitor of the Treasury of the report of the detectives who made the investigation here. It was Mr. Steel's intention to comply with the request. He did not purpose making a fight for his position, and he doubtless would have adhered to his determination had it not been for General Negley. The latter thought the real object of the parties at the bottom of the affair was not so much to secure the removal of Mr. Steel as to injure his own prospects for the Congressional nomination. His subsequent probing of the matter proved that his suspicions were correct. Before proceeding further a few words in regard to the manner in which Mr. Steel's removal was accomplished will lead to a clearer understanding of what is to follow. After the charges of Architect Boyd had been filed in the Treasury Department General Negley's political enemies, who were the friends of Hon. Russell Errett, and therefore favorable to his candidacy for Congress, took advantage of them. They got hold of and worked them up to the still greater detriment of Mr. Steel, the object of the charges being, of course, to accomplish his downfall anyhow. Whatever militated against Steel, and through him hurt General Negley, enhanced Errett's prospects. It was, therefore, a sharp game to get appointed, as one of the special agents to make the examination here, a person connected with the Appraiser's office in Philadelphia. The detectives made their investigation and submitted their report. It was examined by the Solicitor of the Treasury who, acting upon the facts it contained, recommended that Mr. Steel be requested to resign. The recommendation was endorsed by Secretary Bristow, who transmitted it to the President. The latter acted upon it at once.

THE FIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

After Mr. Steel's reception of the President's telegram, a number of his friends, together with General Negley, started for Washington. They were followed by numerous dispatches from gentlemen in this city requesting at least a re-opening of Mr. Steel's case. After the arrival of Negley and the others in Washington, they visited Senator Cameron and requested him to accompany them to the office of Secretary Bristow and use his influence with that official to secure the revocation of the order for Mr. Steel's resignation. Senator Cameron refused to do any such thing. The plan was that Mr. Steel should be removed and his place filled by one known to be faithful to the other side. Mr. Mackey was also in Washington at this time, but he did not remain to participate in all the maneuvering that took place. He left, and was subsequently recalled by telegrams. The first visit to Mr. Cameron having been an abortive one, he was again called upon on the following, Tuesday, morning. This time he consented to accompany his visitors to the office of Mr. Bristow. The latter gave them a polite welcome, but after hearing the object of their visit he firmly and decidedly refused to reconsider his action in recommending Mr. Steel's resignation. He told them that the Solicitor of the Treasury had examined the report of the special agents, and that the recommendation was based on the facts it contained. During the interview Mr. Cameron did not manifest a burning desire to have Mr. Steel reinstated. As it was being concluded Mr. Cameron told the Secretary to let the matter lay over until the next day, when an appointment for Steel's place would be named. It was the intention to nominate Hon. Miles Humphreys for the position. After the interview the indignation of Steel's friends got several degrees hotter. One of them went to a telegraph office and commenced sending dispatches to Mr. Mackey. He was caught by one, which had the effect of immediately turning him in the direction of Washington. He arrived there on Wednesday, but previous to that Steel's adherents had had an interview with the President and represented to him, in as strong a light as they possibly could, that while the public good was the ostensible object of those who were manipulating for Steel's removal, their ulterior and real purpose, which, for the time being, was carefully kept from public or official scrutiny, was to inflict damage upon the Congressional prospects of General Negley. When Mr. Mackey reached Washington he was interviewed by those who had sent for him. It is not probable that the details of that interview will ever find a public recorder. Anyhow, the result of it was that Mr. Mackey, Senator Cameron, General Negley and all the rest united and called upon the President, and asked, as of one person, for the revocation of the order for Mr. Steel's resignation. Their appeal was granted, and it is said that the President in his favorable inclination toward it did not neglect to consider the fact that he entertains no warm affection for the political enemies of General Negley in Pennsylvania. There is no truth whatever in the rumor that, as a result of Mr. Steel's reinstatement, General Negley is to withdraw from the Congressional contest. Neither is Mr. Errett. They both intend to stick; and now that the Custom House difficulty is settled, to-day witnesses the commencement in earnest of the fight between the two aspirants for a seat in Congress.

CASE OF ARCHITECT BOYD.

To Architect Boyd belongs the credit of bringing to the notice of the Government the system of an illegal exaction of fees by Custom House officials here, and the fact that for years our merchants and steamboat-men were robbed in a manner for which there was no color of law. These practices, of which the Collector professes to have been so strangely ignorant, have all been brought to an end.

There was no truth in the report yesterday that Mr. Boyd had been removed. The document which Collector Steel received, and which was rumored to be an announcement that Mr. Boyd had been relieved, proved to be an order for the abolition of the office of Supervising Architect in this city. This is not a removal by any means, but only an anticipated result of the recent visit of Architect Potter. It was then believed that he would recommend that the position filled by Mr. Boyd be abolished. In an interview yesterday afternoon Mr. Boyd frankly and plainly stated that he would sooner be removed on the charges made against him, than kept in office enveloped in such a shadow as has fallen upon the Custom House.

PITTSBURGH POLICE.

Meeting of the Council Committee Last Night.

A regular meeting of the Police Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was held last evening, Mr. Fox in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The special sub-committe appointed to prepare rules for the government of the committee made a report through their chairman, Mr. Atkinson. The report was received and the recommendations of the committee adopted without change.

The report of business of the Mayor's office and deputies was received and filed.

The Mayor reported that the names of Joseph Cupples, Pat. Conwall, and Jacob Bruner had been dropped from the police force, and that George B. Cupples, W. J. Graham and Victor Herb had resigned.

The following nominations for positions on the police force were examined and confirmed: Hugh McDermott, Louis Rohl, Richard Bond and David Evans.

The monthly pay-roll for February, amounting to $15,412.61 was presented and approved.

The Committee on Supplies reported that they had procured the necessary supply of drugs for the station house, new hose, &c. Approved.

Mr. Neeb offered a resolution directing the committee to have the "Black Maria" repaired and repainted. Adopted.

Mr. Kettenberg moved that a dozen keys be procured for the Twelfth ward station house. It was amended to include the Thirtieth ward station house.

Mr. Foley moved to amend by furnishing every member of Council with a key. Out of order.

Original motion laid on the table.

Mr. Neeb moved that officers Stokely and Johnson, who were injured in the discharge of their duties, be allowed full pay during the time they are off duty. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Bills of the Supply Committee were approved.

The special pay roll of the Police Committee amounting to $233.01 was approved.

The name of David Frew was added to the special pay roll for his salary for last month, he being incapacitated by reason of injuries from performing his duties as patrolman.

The claim of Jacob Bruno was referred to the Committee on Claims. He had his clothes destroyed and was severely burned himself at the time of the explosion at Moorhead's mill.

Opening.—Of Cloaks, Costumes and Spring Goods, on Friday and Saturday, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s. Retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Valuable Stocks at Auction.

This evening, March 3d, at 7:30 oclock, at Thomas F. Stewart's Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

15 shares Diamond National Bank.
1,000 Bond Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division.
10 shares German National Bank of Pittsburgh.
10 shares German Insurance Company.
10 " Peoples Insurance Company.
25 " Armenia Insurance Company.
12 " Peoples National Bank.
20 " National Bank of Commerce.
10 " Artisans Deposit Bank.
20 " Ewalt Street Bridge.
20 " Enterprise Insurance Company.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Opening.—Of Cloaks, Costumes and Spring Goods, on Friday and Saturday, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s. Retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John H. Oberly, bankrupt, Allegheny. Meeting of the creditors ordered for the 15th inst., to ascertain if the proceedings of composition were properly passed.

James Linn, bankrupt, Washington county. Assignee's report of the sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

Degraff, Kunkle & Co., debtors, Westmoreland county. Debtors adjudged bankrupts, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

John T. Natcher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented and order made for a final examination before Register Harper.

Samuel Milliken, bankrupt, Blair county. The choice of Simon P. Barr as assignee was approved.

Oliver M. Irvine, bankrupt, Blair county. Choice of same person as assignee approved.

Isadore Coblentz, bankrupt, this city. Register's report presented and approved. Assignee ordered to execute a quit claim deed for certain interests.

M. S. O'Donnell, bankrupt, of Luzerne county; on petition presented, order made for examination of said bankrupt before Register Willard, on the 28th. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Allegheny. Injunction granted against certain execution creditors.

James Gilleland, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition, order made for a composition meeting of creditors on the 16th inst.

Henry M. King, bankrupt, Butler county. On petition, order made allowing the claim of C. F. Barthold.

Frank Frondle, bankrupt, Allegheny. Register's report on the composition meeting presented, and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 8th inst.

Jefferson T. Lee, of Clarion county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Rogers.

J. C. Stroup, of this city, filed a similar petition. Referred to Register Harper.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

John Marr vs. James Harrower. On trial. Action for damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

August Schmidt vs. Gertrude Schmidt. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Wm. Andrews vs. Geo. Warren; feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain property; before reported. Jury out.

Campbell vs. Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway Company; previously reported. Jury out.

Trial List for To-Day.

Fisher et ux. vs. Maple et al.
Orr vs. Adams.
Mulholland vs. Heffron et al.
Mueller vs. Burghart.
Hagin vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Haahn & Raab vs. Crown.
Kuhn vs. Walters et al.
Brunot et al. vs. Hilton.
Levey vs. Gerwig & Co.
Duff vs. Lowry.
Carlysle et ux vs. Scott.
Graham trustee vs. Schleeper.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.)

Most of the day was consumed yesterday in hearing the argument on a motion for a new trial in the case of the colored man Wm. Green, who was convicted of murder in the first degree in killing his brother at Mansfield. The commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Montooth and Col. T. M. Bayne, while ex-Judge Graham and son appeared for the defendant. When the case came up to be heard, it transpired that the indictment could not be found, and although the counsel for the Commonwealth presented a copy drawn from memory, with the assistance of the minute book, and which Col. Bayne declared, upon his oath, to be correct, the counsel for the defendant held that the copy could not be received and that the loss of the indictment is a sufficient cause for a new trial. The point was argued at some length, and finally the Court reserved its decision, intimating at the same time, however, that the indictment could be replaced if sufficient proof of its loss is given. After hearing the argument upon the other points, Court adjourned without giving a decision in the case.

Court Brevities.

THE counsel for Joseph Flemm yesterday withdrew the motion for a new trial, their client still insisting that he did not desire it.

JOHN HUYL commenced a suit in ejectment against Fred. Huyl, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, to recover possession of a lot on Chauncey street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city.

THE CITY POOR.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Guardians.

The City Board of Guardians of the Poor held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

Superintendent Bullock, of the City Farm, made the following report for February: Inmates February 1st—males, 234; females, 142. Arrivals during the month—males, 27; females, 16. Total—males, 261; females, 158.

Discharges, elopements and deaths depleted the number by 40, so that the present number of inmates is 379. Tramps were accommodated with 705 lodgings and 1,410 meals.

Dr. George Purviance, physician of the first district, reports 131 visits and 72 office patients during the month. Dr. McCandless, of the second district, reported 169 visits and 24 office patients. Dr. Chessrown, of the South Side district, 73 visits and 74 office patients. Dr. A. D. Brewster, [redacted] The matter was referred to the Monthly Committee for investigation into the cause of the resignation. Mrs. Hendrickson, our readers know, has been sued by a former employe of the Poor Farm for damages for cruelty, and she claims that Mr. Bullock requested her to resign, which action may have an unfavorable effect upon the suit.

Mr. Boggs offered a resolution providing that a residence be built for the farmer and engineer. Referred to the Monthly Committee.

It was ordered that gas pipe be purchased for the house of the physician of the home. The Engineer at the farm will put up the pipe.

Mr. James I. Kuhn was elected Solicitor of the Board.

Gen. Sweitzer moved to reconsider the vote taken at the last meeting giving the $1,000 warrant, which was claimed at the earlier part of the meeting by the Cordell heirs, to Mr. George Fortune's heirs. Nobody, who voted in the majority, however, would second the motion.

Mr. Schafer was opposed to giving the warrant to the Fortune heirs, as the Cordell heirs claim it also. He was not present at the last meeting when the vote was taken.

Mr. Sawyer was also absent at the last meeting and he desired the matter to be reopened.

Mr. Kincaid said that the money had already been paid over.

Mr. Jones was much displeased to learn that the warrant had already been paid, as he had entered a protest at the last meeting against the action of the Board in ordering the payment, and he was assured, after the vote was taken, that the warrant would not be paid for some time. It was paid the day after its issue.

After a heated discussion on the subject without result the Board adjourned.

Opening.—Of Cloaks, Costumes and Spring Goods, on Friday and Saturday, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s. Retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

By Common Consent

Success is an evidence of superiority. This assertion, made by one of America's great statesmen many years ago, is true to-day. We all concede that fact. It is also conceded that the success of J. D. Thompson & Co. has been due largely to the fact that they have always sold good Brushes, and they have honestly maintained this reputation for many years, notwithstanding a large amount of competition. To those who intend purchasing Brushes, either wholesale or retail, we would recommend the above firm as being thoroughly reliable. Give them a call, at their large store, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Peter Cooper's Words.—"I cheerfully testify that I had two teeth extracted while under the influence of Laughing Gas. I felt no pain whatever, and the gas produced no injurious or even unpleasant effects. PETER COOPER.

Dr. Spencer, 251 Penn avenue, has given gas for the painless extraction of teeth to thousands. Gas is the only safe anæsthetic.

N. B.—Office open Sundays, and evenings till 9 o'clock.

Opening.—Of Cloaks, Costumes and Spring Goods, on Friday and Saturday, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s. Retail, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Brushes, Brushes.

Of all kinds; everybody is invited to call and examine our stock and be convinced that good Brushes and low prices are to be found at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Forty-two Bostonians passed through the city on Wednesday on their way to the Black Hills.

····Parker Robinson, while being taken to prison yesterday, escaped from an Allegheny police officer.

····The news in relation to Secretary Belknap evoked a great deal of comment and many expressions of regret on the streets yesterday.

····Rev. S. M. Vernon, of the East Liberty M. E. Church, will preach in the Bellefield Presbyterian church this evening at 7¼ o'clock.

····The inmates of the Allegheny Alms House have all been inoculated with the kine-pox. Dr. B. B. Smith did it with his little lance.

····The Hamill monument will be the subject for discussion this evening, at the meeting of the boat club representatives, in the house of the McKee club, on the South Side.

····Patrolman R. T. Johnson was dismissed from the police force yesterday for lack of activity in responding to a call for assistance. W. J. Graham, against whom charges had been made, resigned.

····There was $2,800 insurance in the Artisan's, of this city, and the Germania, of New York, on the building and stock of Kaufield's drug store, on Fulton street, which was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning.

····Frank Morgan and Ludwig Richter gave bail before the Mayor yesterday, to appear at Court for trial on the charge of of having rescued two prisoners from the police, on Tuesday night, during a row Richter's saloon, on Wylie avenue.

····The dwelling house of Mrs. Tassey at Hawkin's station on the Pennsylvania railroad was burned early yesterday morning. The loss is about $3,000, partly insured. As Mrs. Tassey had been absent for a day or two, and no one was occupying the house, the fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

····Wm. and James Lee, who were released from prison on Wednesday on $2,000 bail each, were re-arrested yesterday and committed to jail to await the result of the injuries they inflicted on Sunday morning last, at Philo Hall, upon Lieutenant Johnson. The officer was much worse yesterday. Erysipelas had set in, and the physician considered him in a very precarious condition.

····'Squire Shore, who as constable, Alderman and Justice of the Peace, has been in the business for about sixteen years, states it as a curious fact derived from his long observation, that during the months of February and September criminal business is always more slack than during any other months of the year. Has the state of the atmosphere anything to do with restraining the natural evil tendencies of humanity?

····Two prisoners are now in the county jail on Collectors' warrants for the nonpayment of taxes. Both men are in indigent circumstances, and have been without work for some time. County Commissioner Beckert says that the Collectors should have reported the cases to the Board, and the parties would have been exonerated without being arrested. The parties have been relieved from the taxes but are retained for costs, which Mr. Beckert intends to pay out of his own pocket.

····A most daring assault was made upon a young lady in Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, whose name we withhold at the request of her friends. She was walking up Boyle street about 7 o'clock, and as she was crossing a little alley about half way between Pearl and Hemlock streets, a man leaped out behind her from the alley, and, before she could avoid him, caught her and clapped his hand over her mouth. She was very much frightened, but managed to scream, and her assailant becoming frightened, dropped her and made off. The lady lives within a hundred feet of where the assault occurred. She was unable to describe the ruffian.

·····The little quarrel that has been going on for the past few days concerning Collector Steel and the Custom House, is quite amusing to those who have some knowledge of the inside manipulation of affairs. The congratulations which the 'Squire received from some of his near neighbors on Wednesday evening are quite laughable, considering the developments at Washington. It would now not be a bad idea for the rivermen and business men who know something about the Custom House to hold a meeting and express their pleasure at the course of Mr. Boyd in taking an interest in their affairs and putting a stop to the thieving to which they were daily subjected. The man who broke up this thieving is certainly entitled to some consideration.

PERSONAL.

***James W. Draper, Esq., has been reappointed Notary Public by Governor Hartfranft.

***E. N. Huntsman, Esq., of the firm of Huntsman, Miller & Co., coal operators, left for Harrisburg last evening.

***Chief Ross expresses himself in readiness for an investigation, and says he is willing to face the music and abide by the law.

***Mr. Benjamin Ford, Assistant County Inspector of Boilers, who was injured about a week ago by an explosion of gas, is able to be around again.

***Mr. Charles B. Wilson, a promising young man of twenty years of age, died on Wednesday evening, at the residence of his father, Mr. John T. Wilson, on Lincoln avenue, East Liberty. The funeral takes place this afternoon.

***Mr. S. B. Benson, Assistant Chief of the U. S. Detective Service, was presented on Wednesday, by Mrs. Clara M. Lynch, of Erie, with a handsome gold-headed cane, [redacted] most observed of the strangers. It will be remembered that he left this city for Rome on the 4th of November last, charged with the important mission of dividing his diocese—the diocese of Pittsburgh—into two. He relates that he was very kindly received by the Holy Father and succeeded fully in the object of his mission. The present diocese of Pittsburgh, over which he is Bishop, has been divided into the diocese of Allegheny, to which Bishop Domenec is transferred, and the diocese of Pittsburgh, to whose Episcopal chair the Very Reverend John Tuigg, of Altoona, has been assigned, the consecration of whom, as Bishop will take place in about two weeks. Bishop Domenec brings with him all the necessary documents for the full investiture of the new Bishop with his powers and dignities. The reason for this division of the diocese was obviously on account of the large and rapid increase in the number of Catholics in the district. When Bishop Domenec was installed, in 1860, there were only about 50,000 Catholics in the diocese; now there are over 200,000; nearly one hundred new churches having been built. Bishop Domenec left Rome on the 16th of January, visited Naples and other Italian cities, stopping at the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, and touching at cities in France. He met Colonel Forney on the steamer when she sailed on the 16th. The bishop on Sunday held service in the cabin, and Col. Sandford, the British Commissioner, says: "He held it in the most catholic spirit; no one would have been able to tell what denomination he was, so simple was the service." Col. Forney says: "His remarks reminded me of one John Chambers' strong common sense sermons." On the 22d Washington's Birthday was celebrated, the bishop being put in the chair. Speeches were made by Col. Forney and others, in which they associated complimentary notices of the Queen apropos of whom Col. Sandford made a speech. National songs and music rounded the day's celebration off. The bishop came up to the wharf on the fast tug which brought the British Commissioner and the Centennial officers, and was taken in charge by Chancellor McConomy, showing that he will be the guest of Archbishop Wood during his week's stay in town.

Auction Sale

of House Furnishing Goods, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sales at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at KIM & SON,
118 Smithfield street.

HOMOEOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Everybody is Wanted

To call at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 177 and 178 Wood street, and examine the large stock of Brushes, Notions, and Fancy Goods that are now being offered for sale. Bargains are being offered in many goods. Call and be convinced.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Bolivia, at New York; the steamer Austria, at Moville; the steamer The Queen, at Queenstown; the steamer Canada, off Isle of Wight.

Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and corn meal call at the German steam flour mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny city.

Secretary Belknap's Case.

(Continued from First Page.)

were marked "B C." Shortly before 2 P. M. yesterday I came to the capital to meet the committee, and Dr. Tomlinson met me in the corridor near the committee room door. He said "You are going before the committee, and I want you to remember that there was no arrangement with you and the Secretary of War at the time of the funeral, and that the money you have always paid to General Belknap was for Mrs. Belknap, and by her directions." I told him I was going before the committee to tell

The Whole Story

as near as I could recollect it. I said I had thought of leaving the country, but was overruled, and now shall tell the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth. He said "I don't want you to tell any lies. I only want you to tell the truth, and that was the truth." I said the truth I shall certainly tell, and if it does not not hurt Gen. Belknap no one will be more rejoiced than myself. I reached the committe room at about two o'clock yesterday, and without being sworn I made a statement to certain members of the facts in the case, made briefly, but substantially as I have now answered in reply to your chief interrogatories. When I returned to the hotel yesterday afternoon Dr. Tomlinson was waiting at my room at the Arlington to see me. He asked me how I got along with the committee. I told him I had told the story from beginning to end, and at the request of gentlemen present I was going to reduce it to writing and appear before the committee to-day at 10:30 with it. He wanted to know how I had stated the fact that all these payments to the Secretary had been made in consequence of the original agreement with Mrs. Belknap. I said I had stated the facts as they were according to my best recollection and belief. I told him I would furnish him a copy of the statement I make before the committee. I prepared the statement last night, and gave him a copy about 8 o'clock this morning, being substantially a copy of that I submitted as an answer to your chief interrogatory, save that I have filled up blanks. Dr. Tomlinson came back to my room at about 7:30 last evening, and I asked him whether he had seen Mr. Blackburn since I made my statement in the afternoon, and what impression it had made upon the gentlemen who heard it. He said he did not like to say he had seen Mr. Blackburn, but he said he had seen one of the committee, who expressed the opinion that my statement would involve the Secretary. He then made

A Stronger Appeal

to me than ever before, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary, that if this thing came out it would ruin him, that his wife was in great distress about it, and he himself, as her brother and a friend of the family, was in great trouble, and that if I could state——. I said, "Drop it, Doctor Tomlinson. I have about finished my written statement, and I will read it to you." I then read it to him. He said he did not see but that it was all right; that things could be explained yet if they could prove that this money was originally sent to General Belknap by Mrs. Belknap's order. General Belknap would be subpœnaed, and would prove to the committee that Mrs. Belknap's estate was entirely separate from hers, and that this money received through me he had always kept distinct from his and for her.

Question by the Chairman—Did you ever have any business relations of any kind or nature whatever with the late Mrs. Belknap or the present Mrs. Belknap, or either of them, other than those arising from this Fort Sill tradership? Have you now or have you ever had any sum or sums of money, or any evidences of indebtedness or securities of any sort or description whatever, belonging to either of them, or have you at any time been indebted to either of them in any way, manner, form or description?

Answer—Never. The present Mrs. Belknap years ago may have consulted me on business matters, but there were no monetary transactions whatever between us other than I have heretofore stated.

Question by the Chairman—When was the baby of the late Mrs. Belknap born, and when did it die?

Answer—The baby of the late Mrs. Belknap was born in the autumn of 1870, and died during the summer of 1871.

Question by Mr. Robbins—In conversation had with the present Mrs. Belknap at the funeral of her sister, in December, 1870, or in any other conversation had with her or another person at any time, was it the understanding that the money you were to pay and were paying was to be the money of Mrs. Belknap, the present wife of the Secretary of War?

Answer—It was not.

The foregoing deposition and statement, made under oath, having been carefully read over in full to Mr. Caleb P. Marsh, the witness, in presence of the committee, and he having made such alterations and corrections therein as he deemed just, he assented to it as a correct record of his testimony, and attests the same by his signature hereto attached.

(Signed.) C. P. MARSH,
WASHINGTON, February 29, 1876.

Mr. BLACKBURN submitted a statement regarding his interviews with the wife of the Secretary of War in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson, marked "D."

Mr. CLYMER and Mr. ROBBINS submitted statements relative thereto, marked respectively "E" and "F."

Another Day's Investigation.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 2d, 1876.—The witness, C. P. Marsh, being recalled, was cross-examined by Judge Blair.

Question by Judge Blair—In your examination in chief you say that Secretary Belknap remonstrated against your going away without appearing before the committee. Did the Secretary, in desiring you to go before the committee to testify, ask you to testify to any untruth?

Answer—I certainly don't think he did.

Here follows a paper marked "Exhibit A," which is the contract between Evans and Marsh. It provides, among other things, that Marsh is to receive $12,000 yearly on the basis of seven cavalry companies stationed at Fort Sill, and that if the force is increased or diminished to the extent of one hundred men, that the amount to be paid shall be increased or diminished proportionately, and that Marsh shall at all times use any proper influence he may have with the Secretary for the protection of Evans while in the discharge of his legitimate duties.

Exhibit "B."

NEW YORK, February 25, 1876.

To the Honorable, the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department:

DEAR SIRS—I duly received your telegram of February 21st, summoning me to appear before you, and answer that I would do so, but my wife has since become so ill as to make it almost impossible for me to leave her for any time, and I to-day send you a telegram to this effect, and will also give a statement of my connection with the post tradership at Ft. Sill, which will, I trust, avoid the necessity of my leaving home. I will, however, come as soon as I can, or will be happy to see any one or all of the committee at my house in this city. At the time I applied for the position of post trader at Ft. Sill I presumed that I would furnish recommendations that would secure my appointment, which was afterward promised to me. After this I saw Mr. Evans in Washington, and made an arrangement with him, in consequence of which I withdrew in his favor, and he received the appointment. This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War, nor did he have any knowledge of such an arrangement from me or any one else so far as I know, nor was he interested in any such arrangement or fruits of any arrangement between us. There never has been nor was there any contract, agreement or arrangement between the Secretary of War and myself in regard to these matters.

I am, very sincerely, your obedient servant,
C. H. MARSH.

Another Letter.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1876.

To the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, Capitol:

DEAR SIRS: I herewith file a copy of the letter which I wrote you from New York, but not having mailed when I received your subpœna, concluded not to send it. This morning, however, I thought best to sent it, in the hope that it may tend to shorten the time of my examination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. P. MARSH.

P. S. I will bring the contract you inquire for, Exhibit D.

Statement of Mr. Blackburn.

After the foregoing deposition was taken, Mr. Blackburn said, without desiring to express any opinion as to the accuracy of the conversation detailed by Mr. Marsh as having occurred between Dr. Tomlinson and himself relative to any remarks made by me, I think it best to submit to the committee the following statement of facts, of which my colleagues of the committee were promptly advised on the morning of the 24th of February, 1876: On Thursday, about 10 o'clock, Dr. Tomlinson called at my rooms, and asked me to go with him to attend to some business, without stating what it was, to which I assented. He proceeded to the residence of General Belknap, and upon arriving there he said that his sister, Mrs. Belknap, desired to see me. I requested his presence at the interview, to which he assented, and he was present during the whole time. In this interview Mrs. Belknap said that the testimony of one Caleb P. Marsh, before the Committee on Expenditure in the War Department, would tend to implicate herself in matters that would occasion criticism, but would utterly fail to show any complicity upon the part of General Belknap in the matter of the Fort Sill tradership, and she asked that she might not be made the subject of investigation where the testimony did not tend to involve the Secretary of War. I said to Mrs. Belknap that I felt assured no member of the committee would desire to prosecute the inquiry farther than to ascertain that the Secretary of War or any subordinate of that department was involved. I said to her further I would communicate the facts as stated by her to Messrs. Clymer and Robbins, of the committee, and would state to them the assurance I had given her. This I did immediately do within an hour after the interview referred to occurred, stating fully to those gentlemen all that had taken place, whereupon both of these gentlemen approved what I had said and done, and thoroughly concurred with me in the purpose of prosecuting no investigation that did not promote or tend to implicate or involve the Secretary of War or his subordinate officials. This is the only assurance ever given, or conversation had by me upon this subject, either with Mrs. Belknap, Dr. Tomlinson or with any other person whatever, at any time, nor am I related or connected by blood or by marriage in any degree either to Gen. Belknap or his wife or Dr. Tomlinson.

Exhibit E—Statement of Mr. Clymer Regarding Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Clymer stated that on Thursday morning, the Twenty-fourth day of February, just before the House met, Mr. Blackburn requested him to accompany him to the room of the committee, when and where he stated that he had just had an interview with the wife of the Secretary of War, at her instance, in the presence of Dr. Tomlinson, her brother, and that he narrated to him the conversation between them at the interview, which was in substance as he has stated it. Late in the day, immediately after the House adjourned, Robbins and myself, at his request, came to the committee rooms, where Mr. Blackburn again related the substance of the interview, whereupon he was assured by Mr. Robbins and myself that we concurred with him as to the objects of the pending investigation, and that he was justified in giving assurances that no investigation would be made which did not tend to reach the Secretary of War or some of his subordinates.

Exhibit F—Statement of Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Robbins deems it sufficient for him to say simply that on Thursday, the 24th, Mr. Blackburn communicated to Mr. Clymer and himself the fact that on that morning the wife of the Secretary of War had very unexpectedly sought an interview with him, and that such interview had taken place. He recounted to us what had passed at that interview, and he had embodied the same in a statement which accompanies the report, which statement accurately recites the matter as he communicated it to us. The statement made by Mr. Clymer, chairman of the committee, in reference to Mr. Blackburn's communication to us, concerning that interview, and our opinions and decisions thereupon, is in all respects accurate. We all concurred in the idea that it would be our duty to push every investigation which tended to throw light upon the official conduct of the Secretary of War and his subordinates of that Department, however painful might be the performance of such duty, but if we at any time discovered evidence which involved only unofficial persons, and especially ladies, we should not feel bound to prosecute any inquiry which we knew could have no other result than that, for our investigation had nothing to do with private individuals, but only with officials.

Exhibit G.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 2.

Dear Sir: Your tender of the resignation as Secretary of War, with a request to have it accepted immediately, is received, and the same is hereby accepted with great regret.

Yours, &c., U. S. GRANT.

Exhibit H.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

To Hon. H. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee of Expenditures of the War Department:

Sir:—I have been informed that my name has been mentioned in connection with the recent charges against the Secretary of War—first, that I attempted to induce a witness, C. P. Marsh, to swear falsely, and that the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a member of your committee, was a relative, and would suppress the whole matter. What I desire to state is that each of the above statements are utterly and entirely false.

Very respectfully,
WM. M. TOMLINSON.

P. S. I demand, in justice to myself as well as to Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a personal explanation. WM. M. T.

Wm. M. Tomlinson deposes and says that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn and subscribed before me this second day of March, 1876.

HEISTER CLYMER, Chairman.
WM. M. TOMLINSON.

Exhibit I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

Mr. President—I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance. Thanking you for your constant and continued kindness, I am respectfully and truly yours.

(Signed) WM. W. BELKNAP.
A true copy. F. D. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.

Sir: In reply to your note of inquiry of to-day's date, the President directs me to say that the hour of the acceptance of the resignation of Hon W. W. Belknap as Secretary of War was about 10:20 o'clock this morning. A copy of the letter of resignation is enclosed.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Hon. Heister Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

The proceedings of March 1st, 1876. The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Messrs. Clymer, Blackburn, Robbins, Bass and Danford. The Secretary of War, having been notified of the meeting, appeared, whereupon the testimony of witness Caleb P. Marsh, taken yesterday, with several exhibits therein referred to, were read by the Chairman, witness C. P. Marsh being also present. The Secretary of War desiring to cross-examine him, and wishing time to employ counsel, the committee agreed that when it would adjourn it would be until 3 P. M. to-day. The Chairman was directed to ask leave of the House for the committee to sit during the sessions thereof. Adjourned.

Belknap Before the Committee.

Same day, 3 P. M., the committee met, all the members present. General Belknap appeared, accompanied by his counsel, Judge Blair. The testimony, exhibits and statements taken before the committee were fully read by the Chairman, for the information of Judge Blair, the Secretary having withdrawn, after which Judge Blair made a verbal proposition to the committee regarding the report which might be made to the House, whereupon the committee adjourned to meet this evening, at the rooms of Mr. Bass, Fourteenth street.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st.—The committee met at the house of Mr. Bass at 8 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. The proposition of the Secretary, made at the afternoon session through Judge Blair, was fully discussed, and after mature deliberation was unanimously rejected. The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10:30.

THURSDAY, March 2d, 1876.—The committee met at 10:30 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. Judge Blair appeared at 11 o'clock, and presented a letter dated March 2d, 1876, signed by U. S. Grant, President of the United States, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War, marked "G." Dr. Tomlinson appeared and presented a letter addressed to the Chairman, to the contents of which he was duly sworn, marked "H." The witness, Mr. Marsh, being present, was recalled by Mr. Blair, counsel for Gen. Belknap, and was cross examined. The committee authorized the chairman to draft a report in the case to the House, to be submitted to the committee. The committee, on motion, took a recess until 12:30 P. M.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment at 12:30. There were present the Chairman and Messrs. Robbins and Blackburn. The committee ordered the Chairman to address a letter to the President forthwith, asking him for a copy of the letter of resignation of the late Secretary of War, and informing them at what hour this day it was received, whereupon Mr. Clymer prepared a letter, which was submitted to and approved by the committee, and sent to the President by a messenger of the House, with orders to wait for a reply. At one o'clock Messrs. Bass and Danford, members, appeared. The committee having taken a recess for the purpose of considering the request of William W. Belknap, made by his counsel, Judge Blair, to be permitted to appear before the committee to make a sworn statement, it was determined that he should be heard, whereupon Judge Blair was informed of the decision, and requested to have General Belknap appear before the committee at three o'clock this afternoon, if he still desired to do so.

The committee met at three o'clock. Present—all the members. W. W. Belknap, having failed to appear, the chairman submitted a report to the committee, and it having been unanimously approved, the Chairman was ordered to make the same to the House forthwith.

Belknap at Home.

General Belknap remained nearly all day at his private residence, after returning from his brief visit to the White House and War Department during the forenoon.

Acting Secretary of War.

The President to-day appointed Secretary Robeson Acting Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876.

SIR—The resignation of the Secretary of War having been tendered and accepted this day, you are hereby directed to assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War in addition to those of your own office, until otherwise directed.

Very truly yours,
U. S. GRANT.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

The President's First Intimation.

The President informed several Republican members of Congress this afternoon that the first intimation he had of Belknap's malfeasance was from the lips of Belknap himself.

An unauthentic rumor prevailed at the capital early in the afternoon that Belknap remarked to the President this morning that when he heard Marsh was bound to testify, he exclaimed: "I wish I had killed myself," to which the President replied: "I wish you had." This rumor was soon repeated in modified forms, until it assumed the shape that Belknap had actually killed himself. Many persons, in the excitement of the moment, believed the rumor to be true, and pains were taken to obtain information to satisfy them to the contrary. It was a matter of surprise to everybody that the testimony implicated Belknap in the dishonorable transactions more closely than even his enemies had supposed. The conduct of Belknap continues to-night to be the theme of general conversation.

The Origin of the Investigation.

The following is given as the origin of the Belknap investigation: While in search of a house for his family in December, Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O. Armes, a real estate agent in this city. During their search for a house Mr. Armes, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis that he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the enmity of Belknap; that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could in sixty days develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews. Lewis, being impressed, sought the advice of Mr. Randall, who advised that the facts be brought before Mr. Clymer, chairman of the Expenditures Committee in the War Department. Lewis and Armes saw Clymer. The latter gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterwards Clymer thought Armes was acting in bad faith, as the Secretary said Armes had proposed, if he was restored to the army, and certain other conditions complied with, he would drop the matter. Lewis said if Armes was seeking only to levy blackmail, of course they could have nothing to do with it, but advised, as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and examined, which was done.

Impeachment.

The committee appointed by the Speaker will to-morrow proceed to the Senate chamber and communicate to that body the action of the House. The Judiciary Committee will also to-morrow draw up articles of impeachment and report them to the House. When adopted by the House, that body will, headed by the Speaker and high officers, proceed to the Senate chamber and demand the impeachment of Mr. Belknap. Then the Senate will (in parliamentary phrase) take an order for impeachment. Mr. Belknap to-night announces his determination, in view of the action of the House to-day in presenting articles of impeachment to the Senate, not to make any public statement until he can do so before the Senate in an official form.

The President's Explanation.

The President to-night stated emphatically that he was not aware of the enormity of the charges against Belknap at the time he tendered and the President accepted his resignation. From the hurried and incoherent manner of Belknap's communication to him the President drew the conclusion that Mrs. Belknap, and not her husband, was the guilty party, and that the General assumed all the responsibility and censure in order to shield his wife. Although he did not inform the President that he was actually guilty himself, he confessed he was not free from blame. The President says if he had known the full measure of Belknap's guilt he would not have yielded so readily to Belknap's appeal in accepting his resignation in the mild terms he did, but would have demanded that the official relations between them should immediately cease, and that Belknap should at once vacate his office and take all the consequences of his official misconduct. The President had no suspicion up to ten o'clock to-day that Belknap's official conduct was the subject of investigation, and nothing could have occasioned him more surprise than the communication made to him by Belknap himself at the time he presented his written resignation.

Mrs. Belknap.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Secretary Belknap's wife is a native of Kentucky, the youngest daughter of Dr. John Tomlinson, a prominent physician at Harrodsburg. Her maiden name was Amanda, and in her younger days she was recognized and honored as one of society's brightest belles. During the rebellion she strongly advocated the Union cause, and in many ways testified to her devotion for its defenders, frequently lending aid and succor to suffering soldiers. She was also very much devoted to the Presbyterian church, but after marrying her first husband, Jno. Bowers, a merchant of Cincinnati, she embraced the Episcopal faith. Two years ago, after the death of Bowers, she married Gen. Belknap at Harrodsburg. Her sister, Carrie Tomlinson, was also a wife of Belknap, but died in December, 1870. The news of Belknap's troubles has produced a profound sensation here, where he and his wife have been well known and respected for years.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., March 3, 1876.

The probabilities are that the Upper Mississippi river will rise slightly, and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi fall somewhat.

BROWNSVILLE, March 2, 1876.

River six feet one inch and falling. Weather cloudy.

WHEELING, March 2, 1876.

River thirteen feet six inches and rising. Weather cloudy.

RICE'S LANDING, March 2, 1876.

River six feet and nearly stationary. Weather cloudy.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 2, 1876.

River four feet ten inches. Weather clear and cool.

OIL CITY, March 2, 1876.

River four feet two inches and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1876.

River sixteen feet six inches; falling. Clear and cool.

CAIRO, March 2, 1876.

Arrived—Bermuda, Nashville, 4 P. M.; Peytona and Governor Allen, New Orleans, 5. Departed—Mary Houston, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Fearless, Ohio River, 4; Peytona, Ohio River, 5. River 25 feet 7 inches; falling. Clear; mercury 34.

EVANSVILLE, March 2, 1876.

Clear to-day; cool; mercury 80 to 40. River 15½ feet; falling. Up—Silver Thorn, 6 A. M.; Geo. Roberts, noon; Arkansas Belle, 3 P. M.; James Gilmore, 4. Down—Etna, 11 A. M.; Bowling Green, noon; Grey Eagle, 3. Business fair.

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1876.

Arrived—Maggie, Illinois river; Belle of Shreveport, Yaeger and City of Alton, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Clinton, Burlington. River rising slowly. Cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, March 2, 1876.

The river fell twenty one inches. Clear and cool. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans; Parker, Cincinnati; Chester, St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, March 2, 1876.

Cold and clear. Departed—Whale, St. Louis; H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Glasgow, Evansville; Cons. Millar, Memphis; Fawn, Henderson. 8 feet 5 inches in canal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1876.

Clear and cooler. Arrived—Glencoe, St. Louis. Departed—Katie, Greenville; Jno. B. Williams, Pittsburgh.

VICKSBURG, March 2, 1876.

Down—Future City, 8 P. M. Wednesday; James Howard, 12 P. M. Wednesday. Arrived—City of Vicksburg, 7 P. M. to-day.

NASHVILLE, March 2, 1876.

River falling; five feet on the shoals. Arrived—Eddyville.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
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Ammunition, Barrels, Locks, Mountings, &c., Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets.
Repairing done. Call and examine, or send for Illustrated Price List.

DIED:

BOSLER—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 32 Lacock street, Allegheny City, on Wednesday evening, March 1, at 5:45 o'clock, JOHN S. BOSLER, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

BEPLER—On Wednesday evening, at 8:10 o'clock, ADAM BEPLER, SR., in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 36 South Diamond street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

LAFFERTY—March 1, at 11 P. M., at his late residence, on Center street, 20th ward, between Hiland avenue and Shady Lane, Mr. J. MILTON LAFFERTY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

WILSON—On Wednesday evening, March 1st, CHARLES B. WILSON, eldest son of John S. and Celina Wilson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Lincoln avenue and Spring street, East End, THIS AFTERNOON at 1 o'clock.

☞ RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

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Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
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Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled. 288

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10.
A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest
Silks, Satins, Cashmeres,
Velvets and Silk Poplins,
Laces, Flowers and
Dress Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,
And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.
MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold,
NO. 87 MARKET STREET.
L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF
FURNITURE
IN ORDER TO REALIZE ON THE
Immense Stock of Furniture
Now on hand, we will offer all goods of
OUR OWN MANUFACTURE AT LESS THAN COST PRICE,
FOR THE
NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
Now is the time to purchase if you wish to buy cheap.
C. G. HAMMER & SON, Nos. 46, 48, 50 Seventh Avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD............Managers.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, 1876,
BENEFIT OF
BAKER AND FARRON
In the New Comedy-Drama of
Heinrich and Hettie.
Family Matinee on Saturday.
Monday evening, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in their humorous satire, the MIGHTY DOLLAR. Box sheet now open.

☞ 5TH AVE. COMEDY THEATRE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.......Managers.
MONDAY, February 28, One Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the Original Scout Combination,
BUFFALO BILL!
(Hon. W. F. Cody,)
TEXAS JACK!
(J. B. Omohundro,)
And the Peerless Danseuse,
Mlle Morlacchi!
In the great Western Drama of
LIFE ON THE BORDER
AND SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE
FRED. AIMS...........................Manager
MONDAY, Feb. 27, 1876, Poole Brothers, Pedestal Clog and Skate Dancers, Annie Fox, Hurley & Marr, Freeman Sisters, Emmerson and Clark, Fields and Hoey, Cawthorne Children, Annie Hall, John Bowman, Lottie Brown, &c. Female Minstrels with entire new Scenery. Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Entire Change of Programme Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
Two Nights and Wednesday Matinee.
Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7 and 8,
BLIND TOM
The Musical Phenomenon of the age, renowned throughout the world as the
Greatest Natural Pianist Living!
BLIND TOM will give THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY, in which he will exhibit the marvelous gift which has gained him world-wide celebrity, and which has both astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents. Reserved Seats for Children under twelve, 50 cents.
Seats on sale at Hale's Music Store.
CHAS. SIVALLS, Agent.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
THURSDAY, March 9th, 1876,
TABLEAUX VIVANTS,
For the Benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny City.
Madame Loheyde and Mr. Mayerhoefer
With others have kindly offered their services on this occasion.
Sale of seats at Hale's Music Store, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

☞ MUSICAL INSTITUTE.—W. A. LAFFERTY will commence a Juvenile and Adult Musical Institute, at Irwin Station, on MONDAY, March 6th, 1876, to continue two weeks, closing with a CONCERT on FRIDAY EVENING, March 17th. b84

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 1 Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (Hand street) issued June 21st, 1847, to Charles Avery for forty-two (42) shares, has been lost and that application will be made to the President and Managers of said Bridge Company for a new certificate. b9-TF

☞ W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights & Measures,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—68 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. a96

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that the SONS OF JOSHUA, L. O. L. No. 13, will hold their regular meeting in their hall, corner of Twenty second and Penn streets, on Friday evening, March 3, 1876, for the election of officers. All members are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
ROBT. CROTHERS,
b77 Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO L. O. L. No. 45.—The Officers and Members of the Ninth ward (Pittsburgh) SONS OF WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, LOYAL ORANGE LODGE, No. 45, are requested to attend a regular meeting at their hall, Fifth avenue (Dispatch Building), on FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, 1876, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

By order of JOSEPH SCOTT, W. M.
JOHN YOUNG, Secretary. b71

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL CO.,
No. 99 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, February 21, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, to elect a Board of Directors and for other business, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, March 6th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

a41 WM. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5, 1876.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 6, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. HOLMES,
a82 Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS on Bond and Mortgage will be made by the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York City, to amount of $5,000 and upward, on satisfactory property CENTRALLY and ELIGIBLY situated, and used as residences or for business purposes, as stores, warehouses, offices, &c., in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, or good farms in their vicinity.

The rules of the Company do not permit their loaning upon the security of manufactories, mining or coal or timber lands, or on SUBURBAN or unimproved property.

Applications will be received by W. W. PATRICK, of R. PATRICK & CO., No. 40 Fifth avenue, which, before being forwarded to the Company for its action, will be submitted to the undersigned for their approval.

W. W. PATRICK.
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
JAMES PARK, JR.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

Wall Street Caricatures.
A NEW BOOK, 48 PAGES, containing 14 engraved illustrations, WITH INFORMATION FOR STOCK SPECULATORS. Price, cloth covers, 10 cents; paper covers, free, by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York. b63-d&s

RAGS! RAGS!
I want all the good cotton and woolen RAGS I can get, and will pay the highest market price, either in CASH or trade.
JAMES HARRISON,
b:74 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER,
178 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
Auction Sales
Of all kinds executed in the best manner and on the most favorable terms. Consignments of merchandise, furniture, &c., received for sale at the Auction Store. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to.

BY JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.

THREE SMALL
FRAME DWELLINGS,
OF FOUR ROOMS EACH,
AT AUCTION,

194 Preble avenue, near Adams street, one square below Beaver avenue, 6th ward, Allegheny,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 8th,

At 1 o'clock, on the premises. Lot 20 feet front by 120 feet deep, extending from Preble avenue to Magnolia street. Property is in good condition and yielding a rental of about $35 per month. As the owner is leaving the city the sale may be expected to be POSITIVE. This is a rare chance for a bargain.

JAS. W. DRAPE & CO.,
Auctioneers,
No. 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

PLANING MILL
AT AUCTION SALE,
On Account of Death of Minas Tindle,

Of the firm of Hill Patterson & Co., on TUESDAY, March 14th, at 10 A. M., on the premises, the Three Story Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory, corner of Old avenue and Boyd street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, having 129 feet 9 inches front on Old avenue and 96 feet 6 inches on Boyd street, bounded by Old avenue, Boyd street, Shingiss street and Watson street in rear—the entire square—with all the Machinery, consisting of 2 large Boilers and Engine, nearly new; 1 Flooring Machine; 1 Double Planing Machine; 1 Upright Slitting Saw; 2 Moulding Machines; 1 Tenon Machine; 1 Mortise Machine; 1 Cross-cut Saw; 5 Circular Ripping Saws, 2 Scroll Saws and 3 Turning Lathes; 1 Fan for conducting shavings to boilers; 1 large Grindstone; all the Machinery, with Shafting and Belting, all complete to make a first-class Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory and Turning Shop, with Brick Stable. Also, at the same time and place 200 M good Common Boards and Plank, planed and rough, with Flooring and Weather Boards, Mouldings, Sash and Doors; 2 good heavy draught Horse; 1 Mule; 1 One Horse Wagon; 1 Two Horse Wagon; 3 Sets Harness. Terms at sale. b72

GREAT CLOSING OUT
AUCTION
OF
Fine Watches,
CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
Must positively be sold by March 1st, to quit the business.
Extraordinary bargains may be anticipated.
Sales every day at 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7:30 P. M.
GEO. CRAWFORD & CO.,
NO. 82 FIFTH AVENUE.
b48

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased all the right, title and interest in and including the Machinery and Patterns of the

Monongahela Foundry & Machine Works,

Lately owned by WM. J. ANDERSON, deceased, have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Iron Foundry and Machine business in all its branches under the firm name and style of

HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,

And would solicit the orders of all persons in want of machinery, feeling assured that with the superior facilities these works have, that full satisfaction will be guaranteed. Grist and Saw Mill work a specialty.

CHARLES SHINKLE,
JOHN W. HAY,
WM. J. MILLER, JR.
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1876. b42

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of McNEILL, DEAN & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from January 1, 1876, HUGH McNEILL retiring. The Saw Mill, Barge Building, and general lumber business will be continued at the old stand, Herr's Island, Allegheny City, by the remaining partners, under the firm name of McBRIER, DEAN & CO.

In retiring from the firm of McNEILL, DEAN & CO., I cheerfully recommend the new firm to our old patrons and the public generally.

b52 HUGH McNEILL.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership between M. GRAVER, PETER RIESECK and WM. GRAVER, known as the "Pittsburgh Safe Company," was dissolved on the 10th day of June, 1875. Parties having accounts with the late partnership not yet settled, will call upon M. GRAVER, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street, who alone is authorized from this date, to settle the same.

M. GRAVER,
PETER RIESECK,
WM. GRAVER.
February 29, 1876. b73.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the firm of W. A. Bartley & Bro. was dissolved by mutual consent on November 26, 1875. W. A. Bartley will continue the business at the old stand, No. 1035, corner Penn and 28th streets. W. A. Bartley is alone authorized to collect all dues and will settle all debts of the old firm to the 26th day of November, 1875.

W. A. BARTLEY,
b27 MILTON BARTLEY.

PROPOSALS.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
NO. 82 WEST THIRD ST., CINCINNATI, O.,
February 17, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon, on the 20th day of March, 1876, for the construction of a Masonary Dam, and for the completion of a Masonary Lock at Hoard's Rock, on the Monongahela River, 94 miles above Pittsburgh, and 8½ miles below Morgantown.

Approximate amount of masonary 5,900 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Stone already quarried.

Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

Requests for blank forms should be endorsed on the envelope, "Official business."

WM. E. MERRILL,
b30. Major Engineers.

GOLD